Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 23, 1818.

Volume 29) (Number 1477.

Advertisement.

Baxter & Co.

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of Mr. JOHN YEATES in their Establishment, has terminated from the 31st July last, and that the Business will be continued to be carried on under the same Firm as heretofore.

Bombay, Forbes' Street,
22d September, 1818.

To be Sold
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
FORTS, OF
Severndroog,
ANGENWEEL,
AND
GOLEKOTE,

SEVERAL unserviceable Iron Guns, and other Military Stores (Prize property). The Sale to take place at SEVERNDROOG, on the 10th, at ANGENWEEL, on the 15th, and GOLEKOTE, on the 18th of October next, and to commence each day, at 11 o'Clock *a. m.* Terms Ready Money.

By Order of Lieut. Col. Kennedy,
A. SEYMOUR,
Lieut. in charge of the Commissariate.

Camp Dapoolie,
11th September 1818.

જાહેર·લીલાઉમાં·વેચશે*
કુકણમાં·શેવંદરૂકનાં·ફીલામાં*
ના·અંનજનવીલ·નાં·ફીલામાં*
ના·ધોલખોટનાં·ફીલામાં*યોડી
ઇક·લોહેડાની·તોપો·પણતે·તો
પો·શારીનથી·ખીગાડેલીછે*અને·
તેવગેરે·બીજો·કેટલોઇક·લડાઇ
નો·શામાંન છે*તે·શરવે·શામાંન
અંગારેજોનાં·હાથમાં·આવેલોછે*
અને·તેલીલાઉ·શ્રી·શેવંદરૂકનાં·
ફીલામયે·તારીખ ૧૦ મી·આવ
ના·અકટોબરે·ના૦અંનજનવીલ
નાં·ફીલામાં·તારીખ ૧૫ મી·અક
ટોબરે·ના૦ધોલખોટલાં·ફીલામયે
તારીખ ૧૮ મી·અકટોબરે·થાશે*
અને·ઇ·લીલાઉ·ઉપર·લખેલી·તા
રીકથી·ફરોજ·બપોરના·કલા
ક ૧૧ને·અમલે·થાશે*ઇ·માલ
વેચવા નું·કંડીશન·ઇજે·રોકડાં·
નાંણાં·આપી·માલ·ઉચકીજાઇ*
લફટનેન·કરનેલ·કેનેડીના·હોક
મ·પરમાણે· લફટનેન·શીમોર
ડાપોલી·તા૦ ૧૧ મી ·શપટમ
બર* શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગારેજી

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 23d September 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th SEPTEMBER 1818.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Mathews of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language to that Battalion from the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1818.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieut. J. B. Seely, of this Establishment, to the regular Brigade in the service of the Rajah of Nagpore, that Officer is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1818.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant M. Soppitt, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on sick Certificate for a period of Six Months from the date of his Embarkation.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Alex. Adamson, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion in succession to Lieut. W. McDonnell, resigned,—Date of appointment 29th August 1818.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1818.

Captain Samuel Goodfellow, of the Corps of Engineers, is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.
MILITARY.

GENRAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORTH WILLIAM, 11TH AUGUST 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following Statement exhibiting the establishment of three Regiment of Local Cavalry, received into the Service of the Hon'ble Company, from that of Nabob Ameer Khan.

ONE REGIMENT OF LOCAL CAVALRY.
ONE TROOP.

		Pay of each Si.	*Rs.*
Subadar,	1	80	80
Jemadar,	1	50	50
Havildars or Duffadars,	5	28	140
Naicks or Naik Duffadars	5	25	125
Nishanchee,	1	28	28
Nugarchee,	1	25	25
Sowars of Troopers,	66	20	1320
Total Fighting Men, 80 per Troop			1768
Three Troops more.	240		5304
One Wing,	320		7072
Russaldar,	1	500	500
Total one Wing,	321		7572
One Wing more,	321		7572
One Regiment.	642	Including Russaldars	15,144

STAFF

European Officers,	Si.	Rs.	
1 Captain, Commandant,		1000	
1 Lieutenant second in Commandant,		400	
1 Adjudant, (local Officer,)		200	
2 Cornets, local, at 150 each,		300	1900

NATIVE STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT.

	Si.	Rs.	
1 Woordee Major,	105	105	
1 Nakeeb,	20	20	
2 Native Doctors,	20	40	
16 Bheesties, (2 per Troop,)	5	80	
For Writers, Stationary, Hircarrahs, &c.		90	
For Match, Powder and Ball, each Wing,	200	400	
For one Doolie,	30	30	
Medicine Allowance per every 100 Men,	22	8 144	
1 Pay Havaldar, per Troop, (non-effective;)		8 64	
Forge Establishment,		60	1038
Total for one Regiment, Si. Rs.			18,077
Two Regiment more, ,,			36,154
Total for three Regiment, Si. Rs.			54,231

J. YOUNG,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Madras Government Gazette,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1818.

Fort St. George, 28th July 1818.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Alexander Dyce to Command the Southern Division of the Army, from the 1st September 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Walker of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Paymaster of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Carfrae.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon Anderson, 8th Regiment M. Cavalry, from Poonah.

Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Gifford, 8th Regiment N. I. from England.

Captain R. Macfarlane, Grenadier Regiment, from Malwa.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant W. Henderson, Deputy P. M. P. S. F. to Poonah.

Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneer.

Doctor Mardon, to Seroor.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAS.—September 16th Ship Robarts, Captain George Brown, from Calcutta, and the Isle of France.

17th Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang, Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

18th French Ship Nantais, Commander Watier, from Nantz.

19th American Ship Pactolus, of Boston, Commander Francis Blacker, from the Isle of Wight, 30th May.

Passengers per Robarts.

Mrs. Brown, 1 Major. 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant 1 Ensign, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 6 Ladies, 3 Childrens, 2 Sergeants, 18 Privates, 35 European Womens, 71 European Children, 21 Native Womens, 4 Native Children.

DEPARTURES.—September 15th The Hon'ble C. Cruizers Ariel, Lieutenant B. Dominicite, to the Malabar Coast.

16th Grab Ship Sallamty Savoy Nacqudah Moosajee, to Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Victory, Captain Braithwaite for London.
Ship Upton Castle, Captain Howell, for Ditto.
Ship Surat Castle, Captain Walker, for Ditto.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.
Ship Kussorovie, Captain Waddington, for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
At Kedgeree.

August 17. Ship *Aurora*, Captain B. Earl, from London 18th March, and last from Madras.

Ship *Exmouth*, Captain John Aken, from China 4th June.

American Ship *Fox*, Captain James Fraser, from Baltimore 7th May, and Madras 11th August.

American Ship *Sea Lion*, Captain A. Hewit, from Sumatra 10th August.

18. Ship *Alexander*, Captain W. Harris, from the Persian Gulph 27th May. Bombay, and Madras 10th August.

Off Calcutta.

August 16. The *Lady Banks*, Portuguese Ships *Grand Cruz de Aris*, and Brig *Novo Destino*, also the *Saratoga*, (American.)

19. The *Good Success*, and the American Brig *Fox*.

Off the Cooley Bazar.

August 19. The *Malabar*, Captain Ascough

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Hindostan*, Captain Robert Steward, for Liverpool,
Ship *Eclipse*, Captain T. Winter, for London, via Madras,
Ship *Richard*, Captain J. McClune, for Liverpool
} in a day or two

The Ship *Neptune*, Vint leaves town to-morrow for Penang, Malacca and the Eastward, Passenger: Mrs. Cookson and Child, Mrs. Lano and Child, Mr. John Wilson and six Servants, all for Batavia.

DEPARTURES.
From Calcutta.

August 20, Schooner *Courier*, Captain J. Lautier, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

Ship *Cæsar*, Captain J. Taylor, for London.

22. American Brig *Washington*, Capt. G. Abbot, for Boston.

Brig *Salamanca*, Captain J. Sutherland, for Rangoon.

23. Ship *Britton*, Captain J. Crichton, for London.

Ship *Hooghly*, Capt. C. A. Harris, for Manilla.

American Ship *William*, Captain G. Batchelor, for Boston.

French Ship *Benoni*, Captan J. B. Castaings, for Bourdeux.

French Ship *Lenon*, Captain W. Berthault, for Nautz.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,
ON THE 22D INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Coming to town,—the *Alexander*, Capt. Harris, Remain,—the H. C. Ships *Fairlie*, *Cambridge*, *Exmouth*, and Spanish Ship *St. Julian*, also the *Mandarine*, Captain Ricketts, *one of the Vessels constituting the first division proceeding to Ceylon, with Troops and Military Stores, she having in a severe gale shortly after quitting the Pilot, sprung her main mast and sustained other material damage which rendered her returning to Calcuta for emmediate repairs indispensible.*

Kedgeree.

Remain,—The *Georgiana*, Captain Oakes.

New Anchorage,

Remain,—The H. C. Ships *Castle Huntly*, *Dunira*, *Marchioness of Ely*, and *Prince Regent*, also the *Fort William*.

Saugur.

Owing to the prevalence of much boisterous weather, no report has been received: the Kedgeree Dawk Boat, which is generally employed in bringing shipping information from this Station could not get down, and returned with the loss of her anchor.

PASSED TO SEA.

August 18. The *Success*, Captain Martin.

20. The *Coromandel*, *Aurora*, and *Caledonia*.

PENANG.

July 1. Ship *Bannerman*, G. Ross, from Bombay, 4th June; this Vessel did not come into the Harbour.

Brig *Prime*, W. Louis, from Bombay, 29th March, Telousamaway, 1st July; Passengers, Mr. C. D. Collinson.

H. C. Ship *Buckinghamshire*, F. Adams, Esq. Captain, from England 1st January, Bombay, 21st. June.

H. C. Ship *Earl of Balcarras*, J. Jameson, Esq. Captain, from ditto.

21st. Ship *Dorah*, D. Inverarity, from Calcutta, 15th June, Pilot, 2d July; Passenger, Mrs. Inverarity.

Brig *Johnny*, B. Ballard, from Bombay, 2d July.

Ship *Exmouth*, John Aken, from China, 4th June, Mallacca, 21st July; Passenger, Mr. Prendergast.

MADRAS.
Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—August 29th, Ship Harriet, Captain C. H. Bean, from Padang 3d August.—do. Ship Susan, Captain Wilkinson, from Pondicherry 25th August.—do. Brig Hope, Captain W. H. Earl, from Shalawniackpatam 20th August.—30th, Brig, Victori, Captain M. Gonsalves from Vizagapatam.—31st, Schooner Ferdinand, Capt. A. Piat, from Port Louis, 27th May.—do. Ship Edmonstone, Captain J. Laird, from Beacoolen 6th August.—September 1st H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain Clavell, from Trincomalee.—2d, Schooner Chicken, Captain J. H. Carter, from Padang 8th August and Porto Novo 1st September.

DEPARTURES—August 29th, Ship Harriet, Captain C. H. Bean for Bengal.—30th, Ship Susan, Captain E. Wilkinson, for Bengal.—do. Brig Hope, Captain W. H. Earl, for Coringa.—September 1st, Ship Azia Grande, Captain F. X. Suimas, for Bengal.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 16th Ship Friendship, Captain Black, from Bourbon, 9th August.

Ship Syren, Captain Christie, last from Timor, 26th July, with a cargo of oil for London.

18th Shaw Allum, Captain Denham, from Bombay, 17th July.

Louisa Brig, Captain Vietch, from Pondicherry, 2d July.

DEPARTURES—August 14th American Ship William Penn, Sherman, for Europe and America.

Ship Ceres, Herd, for London.

Danish Ship Gloria Deo, Dyer, for Hamburgh.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 22d instant, the Lady of Dr. J. A. Maxwell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On Saturday the 12th Sept. at Seroor, Mary Celeste, only Child of the Revd. Thomas Robinson, aged 11 months.

On the 16th September, Lieutenant Francis Henry Sharpe, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

On the 20th September at Seroor, Mrs. Wallace, the Wife of Doctor Robert Wallace, of this establishment Eminently possessing the virtues, & religiously prac-

ting the Duties of a faithful wife, and exemplary mother, she has left a disconsolate husband, and four young Children, to lament her loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss E. Daugherty.

At Benares, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. D. Corrie, W. W. Bird, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of that City, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev D. Brown, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. Mr. Lewis DaCruz to Miss Hans.

On Thursday last, the 20th inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Sheperd, Richard Chase Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Eliza Wallace Barnett.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 19th instant, the lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. Surgeon of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 22d instant, Mrs. F. R. Tovey, of a Son.

On the same day, the Lady of John Bethune Inglis, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, Thomas Henry Pearson, aged 2 years and 5½ months, youngest Son of Dr. Meik.

At Cawnpore on the 8th instant, Lieutenant Higginson, of His Majesty's 87th foot.

At Dinapore, on the 8th instant, George Thomas Van Reede, third Son of James Dunbar, Esq. of H. M. 20th Regt. of Light Dragoons, grandson of the late Sir George Dunbar, of Machron, Bart. aged 10th months and 20 days.

At Bareilli, on the 10th instant S. G. Evans, Esq. Civil Surgeon of that Station, aged 49 years and 5 months—universally respected and most deeply lamented.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Mr. J. Gath, late an Indigo Planter,—aged 56 years and 3 months.

At Callinger on the 12th instant, after a Short but severe illness John Wauch pe. Esq. Agent to the Governor General in Bundelcund and Saugor.

On the 19th instant, James Rayner, the infant Son of Mr. G. J. Siddons, Esq aged four months.

On the 20th instant, Robert Harland, Commander of the Ship *Briton*, of Whitby, aged 40 years

On Thursday the 20th instant, in Brigeerullah, Captain John Ramsay, 21st N. I. late Barrack Master of Fort William, aged 38.

On Friday, last the 21st. instant, the Rt. Revd D. D. Fre Francisco dos Prazeres, aged 65 years, Delegate of the Bishop of S. Thomas and its Diocese.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At the Scotch Church, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev Dr. Allan, Mr. Quarter Master Henderson, of the Horse Artillery, to Miss Cross, Daughter of Mr Conductor Cross, of this Presidency.

BIRTHS.

On the 3d Sept. the Lady of J. Betham, Esq. of a Son,

At Samulcottah, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Newman, 2d Battalion 20th Regt of a Son.

At Tanjore, on the 2d ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant James Michael, of a Daughter.

Lately at Trincomallie, the Lady of Colonel O'Connell, of H. M. 73d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W Pickering, of a Daughter.

On the 25th August, the Lady of Benjamin Babington, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son

At Cannanore, on the 20th August, the of Lieutenant Bond, Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 3d September, John, the infant Son of J. Betham, Esq.

At Bellary, on the 1st August, Mrs. S. A. Hands, wife of Rev. John Hands, Missionary, Her life was a life of piety benevolence and usefulness, and her end was peace, She has left five Children to mourn their early loss of an affectionate mother.

OBSERVER No. 11.

" Derided by the Crowd.

Though I have several communications respecting the continuance of the Observer, yet I cannot say that any one of them has given the slightest encouragement, to proceed, one tells me that the age for Essay writing is past, another says that many Essays in the Tatler and Spectator, would not now be tolerated, and one young Lady, begs me to say nothing about short petticoats, I cannot however withhold the following letter, as the writer will we trust, notwithstanding what he says, favor us again.

Mr. Observer.

Your first Essay, was very good, and though neither learning or eloquence was displayed, yet there was truth and sound sense in it, but, if you trust, to your correspondents for matter to fill up your columns, I am afraid you will be disappointed, the Age has no relish for this kind of writing and an Observer is a title that few will patronize, and without you write your own Essays on Tuesday evenings, I think I may venture to say, your columns will have but few, very few Observers, one very fruitful theme for this kind of writing, however is the Theatres and now that ours is about opening I may exclaim :—

" Again the Fabric's raised, again the lover of dramatic lore,
" Recalls our Shakespears scenes
" Garrick and Kemble, with all the train of minor,
" Candidates for Thespian fame,
" Strike on the memory."

and to say that I anticipate, the opening will be brilliant, is exactly what I feel and what I wish. Though our amateurs are not in full strength, yet such of them as are at the presidency, may be relied on, and should the assistance that will no doubt be offered, from Matoonga, fail, I would recommend sending for the undermentioned unfortunate member of the Corp dramatique,

Advertisement from the Mauritius Gazette, dated 22d August

M. P. Gouly, a dramatic artist, forced by annoying vicissitudes, to remain in this Colony, where he cannot exercise his vocation ad hoc, has metamorphosed himself into a grammarian and is desirous of rendering himself useful, to any respectable fathers of families.

Of the addresses I shall say nothing but hope to see the rejected ones bound in a neat pocket volume, which may rebound to the honor and reflect credit on our little Island.

I am
Mr. Observer,
Your humble Servant,
DROMIO,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The answer adressed to Z. has been sent as directed.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23d SEPTEMBER, 1818.

On Saturday evening the American Ship Pactolus, from the Isle of Wight the 30th of May, and the Isle of France the 29th of August, anchored in the harbour, she has however added nothing to our former stock of intelligence. The term for which the Isle of France had been open, for Foreign Ships having expired, the Port, has been for some time shut against them, but we understand it will be shortly reopened, for the admission, of Ships of all nations, on very favorable terms.

We are concerned to state that the Cholera still remains with us, and that though it has evidently decreased, in comparison, to what it was a fortnight ago, yet within this last two days the number of cases have rather increased, the report from many of the outstations represent, it as gradually disappearing,

It appears that this disease after having entirely disappeared from Seroor, again manifested itself some days since.

The Mercury Honorable Company's Cruizer arrived in Surat roads, on the 15th of September with the Convoy from Mocha.

The weather for these some days past, has been unusually fine, and on Monday & Tuesday indicated, the usual squall, known by the name of Elephanta, which is always the harbinger of fine weather, and the termination of the S. W. monsoon.

The Hastings 74 having undergone the necessary repairs sailed from the Isle of France, about the 25th of August, in prosecution of her Voyage to England.

Accounts from the Isle of France, announce the melancholy loss of the Honorable Company's Ship Cabalva, on the Shoals of Cargados Garajos, formerly called the Shoals of St. Brandon, at 4 *a. m.* on the 7th July. We understand by a letter from a Gentleman on board, that has been kindly handed to us, that the Ship, struck on the Owers in the English Channel, & not making much water it was resolved to prosecute the voyage to China, but after having been some time at sea, the Leak increased so much, that it was deemed requisite to proceed to Bombay, for repairs, and in prosecution of this determination, had shaped their course for this place, when she unfortunately struck, as above mentioned. An error in their Longitude no doubt produced by currents and cloudy weather, led to this melancholy, catastrophe.

Immediately on striking, she bulged and every idea of saving her was given up, the light part of her Cargo floated up, along side. With much difficulty, the Crew made their way through a dangerous surf to a sand bank, but on taking a review of their number, the Captain and 15 of the Crew were found wanting, some articles of Provisions having been washed on shore, enabled them to make some arrangements for their future subsistence, and one of the boats having been saved from the wreck, she was equipped and sent to the Isle of France, and though without a Compass, she succeeded in reaching that Island, from whence the most prompt assistance was afforded, H. M. Ships Magicienne & Challenger, proceeded immediately to the shoals, & rescued the Crew from the horrors of famine & despondency, after having been 14 days on the sand bank on an allowance of 2 ounces of meat per diem; many of the Crew where much bruised, in getting through the tremendous surf that surrounded the Bank, but all their disasters were forgot, in the kind and liberal treatment they received from every person on board the men of war. Captain Dalrymple was well known at this place and his untimely fate is deplored by all, his liberality, & goodness of heart, added to the manners of a Gentleman, made him a general favorite; his premature death will be a lasting affliction to his numerous friends, and to a beloved Wife, and young family.

Captain D. married in 1815, a daughter of Sir James Nasmyths, an amiable and deserving Lady.

We have nothing very new from Ceylon; the accounts up to the 8th August, are highly favorable, and though the heavy rains prevented any active operations, yet every day brought account of the surrender, or dispersion of some of the Rebels.

On the 16th instant, a very fine Bowed Ketch, for the H. Co. Marine service, was launched at Mazagon, and named the Chaser.

The 67th Regiment, have already commenced their march from this place to Poonah, in compliance with the General Orders of the 17th of August.

The Calcutta papers speak pretty confidiently of the intention of the Ex Rajah of Nagpoor to give himself, up to Sir John Malcolm.

We understand the Ex-Peishwa stills remains encamped near Sir John on the Banks of the Chumbul.

We are allways happy, to insert testimonies of the nature of the following, and it has seldom fallen to our lot, to publish a more pleasing one than this.

Bombay 18th Sept. 1818.

DEAR SIR,

As we know not how soon our various duties may cause our separation, we seize the earliest opportunity after our arrival at this Island, to express to you the sentiments we feel on the subject of our passage from England; to this presidency in the Ship Victory of which you have the command.

One hundred and nine days only were occupied in this voyage, and we are convinced that its rapidity may be attributed as much to your professional talents, as to the good qualities of the vessel in which we were fortunate enough, to be passengers.

But if in this respect we were highly favoured by concurring circumstances we consider ourselves not less so in the [illegible] joyment of much comfort in a situ[illegible] that at first sight promises so little, [illegible] for this believe ourselves entirely y[illegible] debtors, inasmuch, as next to the care [illegible] the slip, your every effort was directed to make us happy, a never failing fund of chearfulness and the resources of an intelligent mind, at all times supplying you much ample means to so desirable an end.

We cannot conclude without saying a few words on the liberality we experienced from the commencement to the termination of the voyage, but on this head we shall say little, for fear of giving offence; suffice it to notice, that in our opinion, nothing was omitted that could contribute to satisfy either our real or imaginary wants, and that every thing wss supplied to us with an unsparing hand, and liberal heart.

For so many instances of kindness, accept, Sir, not only our warmest thanks, but our most fervent wishes for your happiness; may your return to England be marked with as much prosperity as attended your last voyage from it, and be assured that should your destiny lead you again to this part of the shores of India, you will find no individuals more heartily rejoiced to meet you, than, your very sincere friends.

And Late Passengers.
Charlotte Cooper,
Humphrey Lyons,
Robt. C. Cowan,
Neil Campbell,
David Rice,
William Cavage,
Henry Spencer,
Thomas Cooper,
John Brooks,
John Athill,
Graham Lloyd.

Calcutta.

AUGUST, 24.

The distress in the money market has of late increased, and Government 6 per cent. securities have sold at even 9 per cent. discount. The hopes of relief thro' the shipment of dollars from Britain cannot be realized. while they bear the excessive price stated by last accounts. We trust however, that the shutting of the Goverment loan in this country, in conformity with the Public notification of the 11th instant, will have a speedy and favorable influence. We understand it is the intention of the mercantile body to request of Government a loan on the Security of Company's paper. —*Mir.*

We learn from Kedgree, that the weather has been extremely violent for several days, blowing hard from the eastward. The *Waterloo* Schooner, for Cuttack was stranded near Ballasore; and we understand that the *Susan*, Cutter was entirely lost on the East and West Flat, a little above Kedgeree. Dr. Luxmore, who was on board the cutter, we are happy to find was saved together with the crew.

It is satisfactory to learn, that the gentlemen. who was on board the *Waterloo* schooner, had previous to her standing, left that vessel at Ingellee, and went overland from Contai.

We are concerned to add, that Kedgeree is said to be very unhealthy at this time, not less than six or seven deaths occuring daily, after illness of few hours duration only—a Native banyan and his nephew, died on Thursday last, within one hour of each other, after a very short sickness,—*Hurk.*

We have been favored with the sight of several letters from Indigo Planters in the districts of Jessore and Kishenagur, all of which concur in pronouncing this a most ruinous season.—Most of the Factories in the last district had finished working, and we understand it is now pretty well ascertained that the produce of the season is not likely to exceed 65 to 70,000 maunds.

We regret to state that a few days since Mr. Hawkins, a Nephew of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, and Midshipman of the Honorable Company's Ship *Henry Porcher*, was lost while bathing along side the ship.—The deceased is represented to have been a fine lad between 15 and 16 years of age.—*Star.*

Ceylon.

Yesterday eveuing on the Parade in Slave Island, a very handsome pair of Colours was presented by Lady Brown-

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the Native Militia lately raised vice in the Interior. The follow- spirited address was given by her ship in writing to Don Alvis, Mode- of the Governor's Gate who inter- reted it in Cingalese to the troops. "In presenting this Standard to the Militia of Ceylon, I have great pleasure in expressing how much gratified I have been by the favourable reports of your attention to the necessary exercise to enable you to take the field with effect.

Every well disposed man, who wishes the happiness of his Country and the safety of his family must feel anxious to rally round this Standard, & while their Governor is devoting every moment and thought of his life to put down the Rebellion, and unite this Island under one Government, the Cast of fighting men will all step forward, and shew the utmost diligence and zeal to support his measures and obtain the grand object of his unceassing endeavours, that of restoring peace & prosperity to Ceylon.

I present this Standard to you with every wish for your health and success, never doubting that the Motto, which I have chosen, will be your guide during your service." The Motto to which her Ladyship alluded was "Duty & Honour" embroidered on the Colours; Captain De *Bussche, received the Colours from* Lady Brownrigg, and presented them to the Mohandiram of the 1st. Company, who spoke in Cingalese the following reply to her Ladyship's address. "We are always ready to serve the King of England, and particularly under a Governor that has been always so kind to us. If the Kandyans knew how good the Governor was, they would not make war upon him, but we are willing to serve him with our lives against them; We beg to offer our best and humble thanks to her Ladyship and His Excellency for these very beautiful Colours.

The Commandant and all the Officers of the Garrison, with most of the Civilians, were upon the ground and almost all the Ladies of Colombo graced the ceremony with their presence.

It is several months since a corps of 100 Natives were embodied, trained and sent into the Interior; Lieut. Colonel Cother, Lieut. Colonel Hook and some other Officers spoke so favourably of their behaviour that His Excellency the Governor was induced to order a similar levy upon a more extensive scale.

6 Native Officers, Mohandirams
22 Serjeants, Aratjes
38 Corporals, Cangans
545 Privates, Lascorins, have been in training for 14 days and their progress has been so rapid that.
2 Mohandirams
3 Aratjes
14 Cangans
200 Lascoryns marched this morning for the Interior.

The whole of this Corps consists of Volunteers raised with great expedition by Mr. Deane whose official duties as Collector of Colombo, have been much increased by the Kandyan Rebellion, and who in this and every other extraordinary service incidental to the war has exerted himself with a zeal and energy that deserve the warmest acknowledgments from Government.

The Corps was placed under the command of Captain De Bussche whose indefatigable attention to their exercise and disipline is best proved by the number that have been so soon trained into a complete state of preparation for the field.

[*Ceylon Gazette, August* 8.

European Extracts.

ROYAL BURGHS BILL.

The following are the leading provisions of the Lord Advocate's bill:—

An annual state of the receipts, disbursements, &c. of each burgh to be made up, and to lie for a certain time with the Town Clerks, for the inspection of the burgesses; after which they are to be submitted, with all the vouchers, to auditors (sixteen in Edinburgh, the number on other burghs left blank), one half of whom are to be merchants and the other half tradesmen; and when audited, a copy of the whole is to be transmitted to the Exchequer, where they are to be regularly kept, and inspection of them given to any person whatever, upon payment of a fixed fee. The Barons of Exchequer to have the sole jurisdiction in bringing Magistrates, and Town Councils to account for their administration, and to determine in a summary manner. Any two or more burgesses may within a certain time (to be filled up in the bill), bring a complaint before the said Barrons, of the inproper application of the Town's funds, and if such complaint shall prove well founded, the Magistrates or Councillors offending shall be obliged to pay out of their own monies, to the common good, whatever loss it had sustained by their improper management, and also cost of suit; but if the complaint be unfounded, the complainers shall pay the costs of suit, due caution for which must be lodged before coming into Court. Should the burgesses preferring such complaints neglect to prosecute the same, any other two burgesses may proceed with them, and so on. If no complaint shall be forwarded, in a certain number of months (left blank in the bill), the Magistrates are acquitted and discharged. No transfers of burgh property to be made except by public roup, and after the fullest notice—Collectors of Cess, or of any other public burdens within Royal Burghs, shall specify distinctly, at the time of levying, the nature and purpose of the tax, and shall be bound, under a penalty, to give to any two or more Burgesses requiring it, the yearly amount or the sums thus levied. The act of 1693 is enforced which provided that no loan shall be contracted without a previous act of the Town Council, in their fullest convocation, and for causes specified; and that in the event of loans being contracted without this previous act of the Town Council, or where the causes assigned were not just, the persons so contracting were personally liable to pay the loans thus contracted, and to relieve the common good of the same. But whereas the said act limits the prosecutors in this instance to Burgesses who have borne the offices of Provost, Baillie, or Dean of Guild, the present bill allows any two Burgesses to bring this action, which does not come before the Barons of Exchequer, as in other instances of complaint, but before the Lords of Session, agreeably to the provisions of the above mentioned act of 1693. It shall be lawful at all times for any five (or more) Burgesses qualified to hold the offices of Provost, Baillie, or Dean of Guild, to apply to the Barons of Exchequer, to stop or reverse any measure of the Magistrates and Council which shall appear to them "to be lavish or profuse, or to have for its object the misemployment of the common good or revenues." —said complainers lodging due caution for the costs of suit, if they shall be found in the wrong, and also for payment of a penalty, one half of which goes to the King, and the other to the common good; but if the complaint is made good, the transaction complained of shall be annulled, and the complainers *shall recover the costs of suit*, either from the *common good of the Burgh*, or from the individual Magistrates and Councillors, as the circumstances of each case may to the said Court of Exchequer seem to require.

SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

The objects of this most laudable Institution are in aid of the Virtuous Scottish Poor, who from age, or infirmity, are "unable to work," and from early education and independent feelings, are "to beg ashamed."

On Saturday the friends and supporters of this Institution, celebrated their spring festival at the Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen-street. At half-past five o'clock, about 200 persons sat down to dinner: the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, V. P. in the Chair, supported on the right by Edward Halket, Esq. and on the left by General Balfour. Colonel Bailey, and many other distinguished officers of the army and navy, were present. Gow's band were seated in the music gallery, and played many delightful airs during the entertainment. After the cloth was removed, "Non nobis Domine" was sung in fine style by Messrs. Terry, Collier, Taylor, Broadhurst, and Highman.

The donations and subscriptions exceeded 580l. amongst the names read by the Secretary were, the Duke of Clarence, 10l.; Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, 10l.; the Duke of Montrose, 21l.; Lord Melville, 20l.; Lord James Murray, 10l.; the Rev. Mr. Boyle, of the Caledonian Church, 10l.

Colonel Bailey and other Gentlemen made excellent speeches appropriate to the occasion, which our limits will not permit us to give. The exertions of the Stewards were successfully conspicuous, and we hope their successors will follow so laudable an example. The conviviality of the evening was extended to a late hour; the sons of Scotia appearing emulous on this festive occasion.

It is reported that Parliament will rise on the 2d of June; and that the General Election will take place soon after.

A singular motion was made on Wednesday in the Court of King's Bench, for a *mandamus* to the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, ordering them to proceed to a dividend of all their profits.

One of the German Journals says—A letter from Frankfort, of the 18th April, announces that the marriage of her Royal Highness Maria Louisa Victoria, Princess of Linnagen, Princess by birth of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfeld, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, is at length determined upon. The Privy Counsellor, the Baron de Schmitz, set out on the 17th for Stutgard, to concert measures upon this subject with the English Minister who resides in that city."

AFFAIR OF FUALDES.

SITTING OF MAY 2.

M. Dubernard replied to the arguments of the Procureur-General. He insisted that the evidence against Jaussion was too feeble and partial to admit of a presumption of his being an accomplice in the murder or robbery of the unfortunate victim. He entreated them to reject the deposition of Bach, as a system of prevarication, exorted by the hope of saving himself from the scaffold.

The Procureur-General recapitulated the evidence against Jaussion in the most able manner, and refuted the opinions advanced by M. Dubernard.

Young Fualdes addressed the Court in an energetic and affecting manner, expressing his gratitude for their efforts to bring to justice, the assassins of his unhappy father. The accused were asked by the President, if they had any thing to offer in their defence; the only reply was, a vehement recrimination between Anne Benoit and the woman Bancal.

SITTING OF THE 3D MAY.

The examinations and defence of the accused having been concluded in the last sitting, the President this day entered upon the recapitulation of all the proceedings relative to this horrid affair. After commenting at much length upon the evidence against the prisoners, he examined in the most impartial manner, the defence of each of the accused, and then referred the questions separately for the decision of the Jury. Whether the accused Catharine Brugui re, alias Bancal, widow, Bastide-Grammont, Joseph Jaussion, Jean-Baptist Colard, François Bach, Joseph Missounier, and Anne Benoit, were guilty of the assassination of M. Fualdes, and with premeditation. With the exception of the woman Bancal, the question was also submitted, whether they were guilty of having thrown the body of M. Fualdes into the river Aveyron. A third question was put with respect to Bastide and Jaussion, whether they had fraudulently possessed themselves of papers and books relative to the pecuniary affairs of M. Fualdes. The Jury were required to decide whether Madame Manson was an accomplice, in the same manner as the first questions, relative to the other accused. Some discussion arose between the Procureur-General and the Counsel for Anne Benoit as to the tenor of the questions submitted for the Jury; they were however declared to be conformable to law.

At two o'clock the Jury retired to deliberate. An express order was given by the President, rigorously to prevent all communication with them.

The accused were not re-conducted to St. Cecile, to wait until their Judges should determine their fate. They were taken to a room adjoining the Assize court; a strong guard was placed over them. The deliberations of the Jury lasted four hours and a half. During this time the numerous spectators which filled the Court did not quit their places. At seven o'clock the Jury returned: a profound silence reigned in the authority, each waited with eager anxiety a verdict which would acquit or condemn. The foreman of the Jury, with his hand upon his heart, and with evident emotion read the answers to the questions which had been submitted to them. They were all agreed upon unanimously. The woman Bancal, Bastide, Jaussion, Colard, and Bach were found guilty of being accomplices in the murder with premeditation. Anne Benoit guilty as an accomplice without premeditation. Bastide, Jaussion, Bach, and Colard, guilty of throwing the body into the river; the former guilty of the burglarious robbery. Missonnier not guilty of being concerned in the murder, but an accomplice in the throwing of the body into the river. Madame Manson was unanimously declared not guilty. After pronouncing the verdict to the Court, the Foreman of the Jury signed it; and the President ordered the accused to be brought before them. Jaussion was so weak, that the gendarmes were obliged to support him. He appeared to know already the fate which awaited him. Bastide, always firm, had an air of confidence which displayed a striking contrast with the dejection of his brother-in-law. Colard, without audacity, appeared calm and resigned. Anne Benoit's countenance expressed the deepest grief. Madame Manson was restrained, by pity for the unhappy objects who surrounded her, from displaying the joy she must have felt at the prospect being immediately set at liberty.

The Court retired to deliberate upon the sentences of punishment. It was then that Jaussion gave vent to his grief. His expressions were incoherent. "Ah! gentlemen," he exclaimed, "you would not hear the truth. I am innocent. You should ask M. Fualdes who were his enemies. When I arrived here, the Procureur-General swore he would ruin me. On the scaffold I will speak as at the present moment. God will judge you. They want my money: let them take it, but let them leave me my children. I am innocent. Poor children! what will become of them, without honour, without fortune; they will die in an hospital. I wish a tomb to be dug to put my wife and children with me: it will be written on it—'Jaussion was innocent.' Let Bach, since he is condemned, declare at present the truth; let him say whether I was at Bancal's." Bach, without any concern, replied to Jaussion—"Yes, you were there: if it were not true, I should not have said so."

The Court having resumed their seats, the President pronounced sentence as follows:

The woman Baucal, Bastide, Jaussion, Colard, and Bach are condemned to death. Anne Benoit condemned to hard labour for life; Missonnier to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 50 francs. Madame Manson is acquitted, and to be instantly set at liberty. The sentence of death produced no alteration in the features of Bastide. Jaussion continued to cry out that he was innocent; but Colard and Anne Benoit presented a spectacle truly afflicting. The sentence, which struck the one, seemed to overwhelm the other. The unhappy Anne Benoit exclaimed, in a doleful accent, which pierced the heart: "Ah! Gentlemen, sentence me like Colard; I wish for death if he die, I wish to die." The heartfelt eloquence, at this awful moment produced upon the auditory an effect difficult to explain; tears were shed in unison with those of this wretched female Colard, in whom a capital sentence excited no concern, could not hear that passed upon Anne Benoit, without betraying the most profound affliction.

The Jury, considering the importance of the confessions of Bach to the interests of society and justice, earnestly supplicated the Court to recomme miud to the clemency of the King.

The following details have been communicated to us from Albi:—The vigilance exercised towards BASTIDE, JAUSSION, and COLARD, becomes daily more active and severe. They have been deprived of their cravats and pocket handkerchiefs, fearful, lest they might use them for the purpose of strangling themselves. JAUSSION counts the hours that elapse with evident terror. When he thinks upon his sentence, he forgets all the exhortations of BASTIDE, who repeats incessantly—*Simpleton! Did you expect never to die; You will die with me; and what does it matter whether it happen a few years sooner or later;*

"The Abbé JAUSSION, previously to quitting Albi, obtained permission to see his brother. The consolation which this venerable & respectable ecclesiastic afforded JAUSSION, has, it is said, produced in him a little calmness and resignation. Madame JAUSSION could not obtain the same favour, she has not yet been permitted to see either her brother or her husband. This lady, a few days since, deposited 3000 francs with a Banker at Albi, to be remitted to the Attorney who is to plead cause of her husband before the Court of Cassation. The Counsel of BACH has had much trouble to induce him to sign his appeal. BACH was decided to die, but he said it was fortunate for him, that they had implored the clemency of his Majesty towards him, simply for having nothing in common with the other prisoners.

"M. RAOUS, Vicar-General" cannot see BASTIDE and JAUSSION, until after the decree in confirmation of their sentence. Madame BASTIDE has set off for Rhodez. M. FUALDES is going to Paris."

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

At the Surrey Assizes on Saturday, George Mills Margesson, a youth only 17 year of age, and of extremely genteel appearance, was put to the bar upon an indictment charging him, under Lord Ellenborough's Act, with having, on the 23d of September last, inflicted a wound, with a sharp instrument, upon the person of Jane Rushworth otherwise Prevost, with intent to murder her, in the parish of Richmond. There were two other counts in the indictment, the one charging an intent to wound and disable the prosecutrix, and the other with an intent to do her some bodily harm. Whilst the indictment was reading the prosecutrix, an interesting young woeman was supported into Court by two men, in a state of agitation bordering on convulsions. The prisoner at the sight of her, also became much agitated, and was compelled to lean against the dock for support. The prosecutrix having been placed on a seat opposite the Bench, the Counsel for the prosecution proceeded to detail the case to the Jury, which having done, the following witnesses were called:—Jane Rushworth, the prosecutrix, who with much difficulty was enabled to give her evidence, deposed that she lived at Richmond, and had known the prisoner about eight months previous to the 23d of September the day stated in the indictment. During that period they had ben on the footing of lovers, and were most tenderly endeared to each other. On the evening of the day stated, about half past 6 o'clock, the prisoner came to her house, and sat for a considerable time. In the course of the evening she remarked that he appeared embarrassed and agitated, and wondered at the cause. In the course of their conversation, which turned principally upon religious to pics, he asked her in an abrupt sort of way, whether she was of opinion that the soul of a murdered person went to Heaven. She replied, "it was a curious question, but she imagined the *murdered* would be more likely to find a reception above than the *murderer*!" He continued at intervals to talk in an equally absurd strain, till with a view to hasten his departure she complained of indisposition, which she attributed to a want of rest on the preceding night. To this he replied, I will insure you good rest to-night at all events." About 9 o'clock they had supper together, and immediately after the conclusion of the meal the prisoner, among other odd questions, asked her "on which side her heart lay?" She said in answer, "Why here, you *little fool*," placing her hand to her left side, She soon after observed that it was ten minutes past 9 o'clock and asked him if he was not going? He jumped up, and said in a loud tone, "Yes. Madam, I am going," He then advanced towards her, placed his left hand on her right shoulder, and in an instant stabbed her in the left side with a dagger! At the same instant, with an indescribable sort of laugh, he exclaimed, "There, I have done for you!" She instantly rose from her seat, pulled the instrument from her side, and dropped senseless on the ground. She remembered nothing more of what passed until, she found herself in bed under medical care. In her cross-examination by Mr. Nolan, the following curious facts came out; She was acquainted, about seven years ago, with a Gentleman named Prevost, whom she accompanied to the house of a friend of his in Essex. Here, after remaining some days, she was, as the then believed, united in marriage to Mr. Prevost. The ceremony was performed by a man habited as a clergyman, at a late hour in the evening, in the house where they were residing, and she thought the marriage legal. Her-self and Mr. Prevost lived together subsequently as man and wife. About 3 years ago, he went abroad and died. No licence was produced at the time of the ceremony, but she supposed herself to be the lawful wife of Mr. Prevost, and had up to the present period borne his name, and since his death had been always called his widow. Here Mr. Nolan submitted to the Learned Judge (Wood), that the indictment could not be sustained, and the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, inasmuch as she was there designated as Jane Rushworth (her maiden name), and although the marriage was alleged to have taken place at a private house at a late hour in the evening, still even under such circumstances a special licence would make that a legal marriage, and no proof had been adduced that the ceremony was not performed, under the sanction of such an instrument.—Mr. Platt, in reply, said that if there had been a special licence, it could have been proved by a search at Doctors' Commons, and in the absence of such proof the indictment was good.—Mr. Knapp, the the Clerk of the Arraings stated, that when before the Grand Jury the prosecutrix had said she had doubts as to the legality of her marriage, & she was therefore advised to sign the deposition, and to proceed in the prosecution, in her maiden name.—Mr. Baron W[illegible]—"I will reserve the point; let the trial proceed." Cross-examination of the

(*To be Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

LINES WRIT EN UNDER AN ENGRAVING OF THE LATE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Radiant as morn she rose to view.
A star, of fairest, loveliest hue,
Around her seem'd to stray;
In seraph forms, as from above,
Truth, Charity, Connubial Love,
To gild her coming day.

Ascending higher in her sphere,
Her silver light, as æther clear,
Illumes her native isle;
And bliss were her's, without alloy,
A Nation's hope, a Husband's joy,
Could she a Mother smile.

But lo! like some illusion bright,
She vanishes from mortal sight!
In the dark void is seen,
Stern Death, in awful terror crown'd,
Proclaiming his dread triumph round,
O'er our presumptive Queen.

She's gone!—of her we are bereft,
Yet still her bright example's left,
She has not liv'd in vain;
And, wafted on a Nation's sighs,
Her spirit flies
To kindred skies,
A heavenly crown to gain.

Transient, alas! was her career,
But from the altar to the bier,
A meteor bright she shone,
Great though her name, and high her birth,
Illustr' ous—less from rank than worth—
Too virtuous to sojourn on earth,
E'en though to fill a Throne.

Britannia mourns!—her children grieve,
As cypress bands they interweave
To bind her temples bright;
The Star that lately shone to cheer
The storms or ca'm of her career,
Is sunk in endless night.

But who shall paint a husband's grief?
Nor tears, nor time, can yield relief,
Or teach him joy to know;
Like some lone rock in Ocean's bed,
He mournful rears his lof y head,
A monument of Woe.

T. B.

RIDDLE FROM THE HINDUSTANEE.

A Well which sweetest water fills
A Fire which odour, sweet distills,
A Smoke ascending to the Sky
A Pleasing noise, a Lullaby.

N.

A Solution is requested.

(Continued from the third Page.)

prosecutrix continued—"She had never, during the period of her acquaintance with the prisoner, observed any appearance of insanity about him, but she had heard his mother say, he was subject to violent head-aches. They had always been on the most amicable terms previous to the unfortunate transaction in question, and had continued so ever since.—Christiana Macall was the next witness called. She was a neighbour of the prosecutrix. As was she going home on the evening in question, she heard a cry of "murder" issuing from the house of the latter, and ran into ascertain the cause. On entering the room she saw Miss Rushword just falling, as she imagined, lifeless, from her chair. The prisoner was standing by and the witness said to him, "Good God, George, what have you done?" He replied, "I have done it! I have struck the dagger to her heart—I will not run away, but give myself quietly up to justice." He then stooped to the prosecutrix as she lay on the floor, and kissing her three times, in a tremulous tone uttered "farewell!" He then seated himself in a chair, and continued to speak of the prosecutrix in the most endearing terms. The latter was conveyed to her chamber, and a surgeon sent for.—Mary Matts, a friend of the prosecutrix, was on the night stated called into the room. Some person present said that George, meaning the prisoner, had murdered Jane. The witness said, "Oh, George, what have you done?" He replied very coolly, "I have murdered Mrs. Prevost—I intended to do it long since, and I have done it now." He appeared perfectly cool and collected in his manner. She assisted in undressing the prosecutrix, and found her inner garments much stained with blood. There was a perforation in them, of a shape corresponding with the dagger with which she had been wounded.—Richard Humphries, a peace offier, was sent for to the house. He saw the prisoner in the room, and some person said, "That fellow has murdered Mrs. Prevost." Witness, horror-struck, said, "Good God! I am sorry to hear that;" upon which the prisoner, stretching out his hand towards him, exclaimed, "I am not sorry—it was what I meant long since;" On his way to the watch-house he said, he had done it in consequence of a letter which he had received from her (the prosecutrix's) maid servant.—Philip Lugar, Esq. a surgeon at Richmond, deposed to the nature of the wound, which he described to be of a triangular shape, and about three quarters of an inch in depth. The prosecutrix continued ill for three days after the infliction of the wound, but her illness proceeded principally from the shock, and not from the wound, which was too slight to occasion serious indispositions—Here the dagger was produced; it was about eight inches long, and appeared to have belonged to a cane. Mr. Lugar examined it and said it exactly agreed with the shape and size of the wound.—This closed the case for the prosecution.—The prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, in a graceful manner addressed the Court in these words—"My Lord, my intention was only to frighten her—I loved her with such fervency, that I would at any time most freely have parted with my life to have served her."—The Learned Judge then recapitulating the evidence, observed, that what the prisoner had said in his defence was particularly deserving of the attention of the Jury, for, if they gave credit to that defence, the capital part of the charge, namely, the *intent* to commit murder, would necessarily fall to the ground.—This question, however, he would leave entirely to their own consideration, confidant that the prisoner would have the benefit of any doubt they might have upon the subject. —The Jury consulted but a few moments, and then returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.—The verdict gave evident satisfaction to a most crowded Court.—On its being pronounced, the prosecutrix seemed in ecstacy, and exclaimed aloud, "Thank God!"—The prisoner's fetters were knocked off in Court, and he was immediately liberated.

[*April* 10.

Mr. CANNING.

Extraordinary Correspondence.—We Copy, from a Sunday paper, an epistle of a somewhat singular kind. Its form is paragraphical; each paragraph containing one (for the most part a) short sentence. But in many respects the substance is more amusing than the form. We quote the following as a specimen of both:—"You are a liar and a slanderer, and want courage only to be an assassin!"

The date of the letter is no longer back than last Friday. The signature annexed to it is that of a member of Parliament—a privy councillor, and a cabinet minister. We shall not make upon it any lengthened or severe observations. It is reported that the Right Honourable Gentleman alluded to was engaged in a duel within these few years. Now we are much afraid that the paragraph immediately following that which we have extracted, will be considered by most persons who read it, as direct provocation to another duel. There is, doubtless. high authority for that sort of bravado which consists in sending a challenge to an anonymous author. Sir William Draper, we know, challenged Junius to discover himself, and fight him. Junius answered, by calling him a blockhead. It remains to be seen whether the challenger will now be treated with any greater courtesy.

Letter from the Author to the Editor of the Examiner.

"Sir,—You are requested to insert in your paper the Reply of the Right Honoutable George Canning to my public Remonstrance with that Gentleman on the insult he lately dared to offer to the People of England.

"I am agreeably disappointed. After ten days' deliberation, he acknowledges the Tribunal, and has determined to plead.

"Whilst his Judges are deciding on the merits of his defence, it shall be my care to provide the Gentleman with another opportunity of displaying his taste and talents in the protection of his character.

"In the mean time, whilst Mr. Lambton is a "Dolt and an Idiot," I am content to be a "Liar and a Slanderer and an Assassin," according to the same inimitable master of the vulgar tongue. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

"THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING."

Mr. Canning's Letter.

Glocester-lodge, April 10.

"Sir—I received early in the last week the copy of your pamphlet, which you (I take for granted) had the attention to send to me.

"Soon after I was informed, on the authority of your publisher, that you had withdrawn the whole impression from him, with the view (as was supposed) of suppressing the publication.

"I since learn, however, that the pamphlet, though not sold, is circulated under blank covers.

"I learn this from (among others) the gentleman to whom the pamphlet has been industriously attributed, but who has voluntarily and absolutely denied to me that he has any knowledge of it or of its author.

"To you, Sir, whoever you may be, I address myself thus directly, for the purpose of expressing to you my opinion, that.

"You are a liar and a slanderer, and want courage only to be an assassin.

"I have only to add, that no man knows of my writing to you; that I shall maintain the same reserve so long as I have an expectation of hearing from you in your own name; and that I shall not give up that expectation till to-morrow (Saturday) night.

"The same address which brought me your pamphlet, will bring me any letter safe to my hands. I am, Sir your humble servant.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING.

"For the Author of 'A letter to the Right Hon. George Canning."

"(Mr. Ridgway is requested to forward this letter to its destination.)"

The pamphlet alluded to, appears, after it was printed, to have been withheld from general publication, but to have been sent under cover to Mr. Canning and other political persons. Sir Philip Francis—we know not on what authority, except a supposed similarity of style to a celebrated work, of which it has been attempted to prove him the author—was at first reported to have written this pamphlet also. Sir Philip is, in consequence, understood to have voluntarily come forward, and disavowed it; and the real author still continues unknown.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE.

We are authorized to give publicity to the following copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, by John Hudleston, Esq.

Gentlemen,—In the year 1783-4, when your affairs on the Coast of Coromandel were administered by the late Earl of Macartney, and I held the office of Secretary to the Military and Political Departments, I consented at his Lordship's earnest solicitation, to be added as third member to a commission, which had nearly a month before been appointed to proceed across the Peninsula, overland, to the Malabar coast, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the late Tippoo Sultaun, who was then encamped with his army near Mangalore; the other commissioners were the late Anthony Sadlier, Esq. then second member of the Madras Government, and the late Sir George Staunton, Bart. then Private Secretary to the Governor. The success of the negotiation completed the pacification of India; and I have for these thirty-four years enjoyed the consciousness that if, in my long career of service in India, there was any conduct worthy of commendation, or from which the public interests derived benefit, it was manifested in the unsought-for and painful office of third member of the commission; and in the humble share which I had in that negotiation, neither expected nor received any other recompence. But if I was contented that it should prove as it literally did, a thankless service to me, I did not, could not anticipate from it reproach or obloquy; having done nothing which the spirit of malignity itself would lay hold of against me. If I am believed in this averment, the honourable mind of each and every member of your Court will judge with what sensations I must have perused a book, entitled "Historical Sketches of the South of India, by Colonel Mark Wilks," (a respectable member of that body of men of whose glories I have fancied myself a partaker, and among whom some of my earliest and most cherished friendships were formed), a passage in which charges the late Sir George Staunton and myself, with having, in our capacities of second and third commissioners, planned and intended to make our escape (as it is termed) from [illegible] shore and scene of the negotiation, getting clandestinely on board a ship [illegible] in Mangalore Roads, with a view [illegible] secure our own personal safety, leaving the rest of the persons belonging to the embassy, including the first commissioner, to their fate. Owing to various circumstances, and particularly to a long absence from home, occasioned by domestic anxiety, I did not receive the volume, nor become acquainted with the nature of the charge until the 20th of December last; and the first step I took was prompted by reflecting on the instances of sudden death which have occurred in my family. To guard, therefore, against such an event, and lest the same should happen to me that has happened to my associate in the accusation, who is no longer living to vindicate his fame, I committed to writing, a short declaration, which I shall here repeat in the same words, and the truth of which I am ready now to confirm with my oath, and shall at my last hour, if then sensible, confirm with my dying lips, namely—"I do most solemnly and unequivocally "deny the charge, and declare upon my "honour, and as I shall answer at the "last judgment if I am declaring falsely, "that I am as unconscious of having en"tertained, or suggested, or concurred "in the unworthy and degrading inten"tion imputed to the two commissioners," "(or, I now add, of having ever held any conversation or consultation with the late Sir George Staunton or any other person, on which such an intention was formed, or such a project concerted or discussed(, as I was at the hour of my birth;" "nor, to the best of my knowlege, recol"lection, and belief, did I ever know or "hear, that such an accusation had been "brought against the said commissioners, "until I heard of the said volume and read "it in the passages alluded to."

I assure you, Gentlemen, it is not without a sense of humiliation that I address you on this occasion. It would have been more agreeable to my feelings to have followed the advice of some of my dearest and most respected friends, by maintaining an entire silence until after the ensuing general election, relying in the interval on the character which I have endeavoured to sustain, for a refutation of the only accusation that, I trust, has ever been brought against it. You are aware of the observations made by an honourable Proprietor at the last General Court, which have induced me to adopt the course I now pursue, in offering you this short address, and which I shall, for the present, conclude with repeating what I most sincerely stated in answer to that honourable Proprietor? namely, that if, after twenty-three years of not inactive nor unacknowledged services in India, and twelve years of devotion of my best faculties to their interests here, I possess not sufficient of character, to protect me against this most unjust charge. I ought not to be re-elected a Director? on the contrary, I now add, it should be considered as a subject of congratulation to the East India Company, that they have escaped the perils to which their affairs must have been exposed, by the various trusts which I have held both before and since the selection of me to negotiate with the late Tippoo Sultaun. In the event, however, of my being re-elected, I shall submit to each of my consituents, in a statement, which I am now preparing, all that the lapse of thirty-four years, and the ravages of death in that interval, have left me to offer in vindication of my own character, and that of my late colleague, Sir Georges Staunton, whose name is included with mine in the charge? pledging to them also my honour, as I again do, that if it shall not convince them of the injustice of the charge, I will resign my seat in the Direction by disqualifying. Indeed it would be no longer an object with me to retain it, after their confidence should have been withdrawn.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN HUDLESTON.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—Wednesday, a mare belonging to Mr. Brown, maltster & brewer, of Earl-street, Bristol, performed the extraordinary task of completing 100 miles in 10 hours and 43 minutes, for a wager of 20 guineas. His son, a youth of about 14 years of age, rode the animal; and the ground chosen was from Stoke's Croft to the Old Passage.

[*The Courier*,—*May* 12.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 23d September 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE COMMONS.
MAY 16
THE WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. HOWORTH rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, in consequence of the recent transactions in the East Indies. Aware, as he was, how little the affairs of India were understood in that House—aware, as he was, of the indifference, not to say the apathy with which the affairs of India were viewed in this country, he should have abstained from troubling the House on the present occasion, had it not been for his conviction of the extreme importance of the late occurrences in that quarter of the world, as connected with the interests of England. The object which he had in view, was purely information. He wished for the production of such documents as might enable the House to form a correct judgment of the causes which had led to the present state of India Affairs. So far back as the year 1784, the late Lord Melville had brought forward several resolutions on the subject of India, which had received the sanction of Parliament. One of those resolutions was, that to pursue the extension of the British Empire in India by conquest, was unbecoming the character and honour of the country. Ten years afterwards, in 1793, that resolution was embodied in an Act of Parliament; and was now an Act of the Legislature. It certainly did appear very extraordinary, that the Governments of India should have been so peculiarly circumstanced from that period to the present, that they had uniformly found themselves under the necessity, greater or less, of violating this Act of the Legislature. Whether the attention were directed in India, East, West, North, or South, the truth of this assertion would be realized and confirmed. He was sure that if any Honourable Member, not familiar with the transactions in India, were to take up the Map and see how comparatively limited our possessions were when that Act was passed, and how enlarged they were at present, he would be surprised to observe that an Act of the Legislature intended to prevent the extension of the British Empire in India, had been followed by effects so opposite to those which might have been expected from it. The present war in India was called a war against the Pindarries. It was known to every one, that on the decline and fall of the Mahommedan Empire, a great number of Chieftains set up for themselves, each at the head of a small band of followers. They subsisted by pillaging their neighbours, and their descendants were now called Pindarries. The Northern parts of India abounded with them. They collected annually in immense numbers, then divided into distinct bodies, carried on their operations in various directions, committed every species of plunder and outrage, dispersed as soon as they were attacked, and re-united whenever the danger with which they were threatened by their assailants was over.—The British army at present in the centre of India was avowedly there for the purpose of extirpating these robbers—a purpose which, from its constitution, and from the nature of their habits, it did not seem very well calculated to perform. And although we had declared, that our hostility was directed solely against the Pindarries, it was evident that the Mahrattas did not believe us; for the fact was, that the power against which we avowed our intention of acting, was the only enemy that we had not met in the field. We had fought the Peishwa, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and every power but that identical power which we professed to attack. He hoped that the motions which he was about to submit to the House would obtain their concurrence, were he to state no further grounds than this—that the Governor-General of India was in the field with near 100,000 men, at a distance of 1000 miles from the capital of Bengal, in the heart of the Mahratta Empire, having possessed himself of the capitals of Holkar and Scindia; that troops were marching in every direction throughout India, and that all the Mahratta Powers were in arms. Surely it was not too soon to apply for information to know the cause of these events. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by making the following Motions:—

"1st. That there be laid before the House, Copies or Extracts of all Advices received from the Government of India, relative to the Origin and Progress of the Discussions which terminated in Hostilities with the Peishwa.

"2d. That there be laid before the House, Copies or Extracts of all Advices received from the Government of India, relative to the Origin and Progress of the Discussions which terminated in Hostilities with the Rajah of Berar.

"3d. That there be laid before the House, Copies or Extracts of all Advices received from the several Governments of India, respecting the Aggressions of the Pindarries.

"4th. That there be laid before the House, Copies of all Treaties concluded between the British Government in India and the Native Powers since the year 1804."

Mr. CANNING said, that he was disposed not only to concur in the motions made by the Honourable Gentleman, as far as it was possible to do so, but to give the fullest explanation of which the subject was susceptible. He said, that he was disposed to concur in the motions of the Honourable Gentleman, "as far as it was possible to do so;" but, with respect to that which related to the Rajah of Berar, there was no information to communicate to the House of the sort required by the Honourable Gentleman. All that was known was, that he was in actual hostility with the British; but nothing had transpired as to the causes of that hostility. With regard to the first of the Honourable Gentleman's Resolutions, he flattered himself that it would be in his power to make a full and satisfactory return to it; and he was persuaded that it would appear to the Honourable Gentleman, when he should be in possession of the Papers, that, until the Peishwa rose in hostility against us, we had been guilty of no other fault, except perhaps that of placing too confident a reliance on his good faith. As to the Honourable Gentleman's second motion, he had already observed, that no information had been received on the subject, and he hoped, therefore, the Honourable Gentleman would withdraw it; assuring him, that whenever it should be in his (Mr. Canning's) power to communicate information on the subject, he would intimate the same to the Honourable Gentleman, in order that if he chose he might move for its production. With respect to the Honourable Gentleman's third motion, he agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, that subjects connected with India were little understood in that House and that it was very irksome to enter on any topic before an unwilling audience; nevertheless, if when the information came before the House, the Honourable Gentleman wished for the discussion of it, he should be very happy to meet him upon it. In the mean time, he could not allow what the Honourable Gentleman had already said, to pass without a single remark. It was undoubtedly true, that the Pindarries were not a great substantive state. But when the House were informed, that for two following years, the Pindarries, possessing power amply sufficient for the purposes of destruction, broke into the British territories with fire and sword, committing the most horrid atrocities, and producing the widest and most complete desolation, they would allow that there was abundant cause for the efforts of the British Government to extirpate a pest which had proved so fatal to its neighbours, whether under British or Indian sway. He could assure the House, that in what he had just said, he by no means overstated the facts, as they would appear when a return was made to the Honourable Gentleman's motion. As to the Hon. Gentleman's fourth motion for the production of the Treaties with the Native Powers—he had not the slightest objection to it; and those Treaties, especially that with the Rajah of Berar, would fully explain our relations with the powers in question, up to the breaking out of the war. With respect to what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman on the subject of our general policy in India, no man could concur more cordially than he did in opinion with the Honourable Gentleman, that the pacific and the forbearing, was the true and advantageous, as well as the moral policy of our Government in that Empire. But the Honourable Gentleman knew as well, and much better, than he did, that with every disposition on the part of the British Government in India to bear and forbear, causes of serious difference would occasionally arise, which no prudence could anticipate, and no wisdom avert; and that the position of the British power in India, was such, that whatever difference of opinion might exsist as to the way in which it had arrived at the present height, there could be none as to the necessity of adopting every proper measure for its preservation.

The first motion was then agreed to; as were also the third and fourth, Mr. Howorth having withdrawn the second; expressing at the same time, his sense of the extreme importance of the subject, and his intention of bringing it under the consideration of the House, as soon as the necessary information should be accessible.

MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. PHILLIMORE brought in a Bill for amending the Act of the 20th G. 2d, for the better prevention of Clandestine Marriages. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

THE DUKE OF KENT.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Prince Regent's Message, respecting an Allowance to the Duke of Kent on his Marriage.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that in calling the attention of the Committee to his Royal Highness's gracious Message, it would not be necessary for him to trouble them at any length, for all the topics connected with the subject had been so recently discussed, and the general principle on which the House was disposed to act, had been so fully recognised, that all that he felt it his duty to do, was to recall that principle to the minds of the Committee, and to propose its application to the present case. The present question had, indeed, to a certain degree, been determined in the late discussions; for although he was not authorised to communicate to Parliament the intended marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, yet the treaty for that marriage was so far in progress at the time of the discussions to which he alluded, that he should have thought himself wanting in candour, had he not opened to the House the probability that it was probable such an alliance would ere long be concluded. It might, be collected from the general character of the late discussions, that when a branch of the Royal Family entered into a matrimonial alliance, approved by the Crown and satisfactory to Parliament, the House was disposed to vote such a decent and proper additional income as ought to be granted to a member of the Royal Family under such circumstances, and not to expect that he could meet his expences with the same means when married as when single. He thought it might also be collected, that there was no disposition on the part of the House to take into consideration, in their estimate of the proper grant to be made on such an occasion, the casual income which such branch of the Royal Family might derive from any military situation, whether conferred upon him at home for his past services, or abroad as a mark of honorary distinction. On these principles the House had acted in their Grant of 6,000l. a year to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. He propose, in the present instance, strictly to follow the course adopted by the House on that occasion. He proposed to make the same provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and the same dower to his intended Duchess, in the event of her surviving him. He did not mean to propose any outfit, as he understood from his Royal Highness, that, under all the circumstances of the case, he did not wish for it. There were one or two observations which he wished to be allowed to make, respecting the Royal Marriage at present under consideration. —He was persuaded that the marriage itself must be felt by the Committee to be, in every point of view, highly satisfactory; and that if any consideration were wanting to recommend it, that consideration would be found in the fact, that the connexion was not new to the country; but that the Illustrious Female, with whom his Royal Highness was about to ally himself, belonged to a family, of whose virtuous and amiable qualities the country had already experienced the most convincing proof [hear, hear, hear!]. He must say, in justice to this Illustrious Lady, and it was a feature of her conduct highly creditable to her, and which, he was sure, would recommend her to the respect of the Committee, that although, when the treaty of marriage was in progress, she felt it her duty not to relinquish the personal guardianship of her children by her former marriage, she did not extend that disposition to the pecuniary advantages of her widowhood; but that her marriage would deprive her of an income of 3,000l. a year on that score, and of other smaller pecuniary advantages arising from her guardianship, amounting, in the whole, to 4 or 5,000l. a year; so that the provision of a dower for her, in the event of her surviving her Illustrious Husband, was but an act of bare justice. It was due also to his Royal Highness to state, that he was desirous that 2,000l. a year of the proposed income should be settled on his Royal Consort by way of pin-money. His Royal Highness had for some years been under the pressure of considerable incumbrances. Those incumbrances his Royal Highness had met in the most manly and honourable way [hear, hear, hear!]. In consideration of these incumbrances it was not to be expected that his Royal Highness, immediately after his marriage (in the event of the provision being made, which he (Lord C.) was about to propose to the Committee), would live altogether in that splendid style which he otherwise would do, and which he would adopt as soon as he was liberated from those incumbrances. They had been principally incurred at an early period of his Royal Highness's life. His Royal Highness, it must be recollected, did not come into the enjoyment of a separate income until a later period of his life, than that at which it had been bestowed on other branches of the Royal Family. Until his Royal Highness was 32 years of age he had only 5,000l. a year allowed him by his Royal Father, and his emoluments of about 5,000l. a year from his situation as Commander in Chief of the British possessions in North America. From the narrow nature of that income arose those incumbrances which his Royal Highness was now in the course of discharging with so much honour to himself. Under these circumssances he proposed to the Committee a Resolution, to grant to his Majesty a sum not exceeding 6,000l. a year out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, in order to enable his Royal Highness, to make an allowance to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent on his marriage.

Mr. CURWEN felt it his painful duty to oppose the motion. He differed from the Noble Lord in two points. He did not allow, that because the House had agreed to make allowances to some branches of the Royal Family, they were bound to make allowances to all; and he did not allow that they should take into their consideration, in proportioning such allowances, the emoluments that were otherwise derived by those for whom they were claimed. When he saw that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was already in possession of 25,000l. a year (although he admitted that there were circumstances which might recommend his Royal Highness's case to the country, more than that of any other branch of the Royal Family), he could not consent, in the present situation of our affairs, to add to the national burdens by voting for the proposed resolution. He was aware that his Royal Highness laboured under peculiar difficulties. But were there no other sources whence those difficulties could be relieved? His Royal Highness had parents. Why could not his difficulties be relieved out of the Privy Purse? There was one subject on which he congratulated the House;—they had at last awakened the Members of the Royal Family to a sense of their duty. They paid their debts themselves, and no longer came to that House to pay them. His duty to his Constituents compelled him to give his negative to this grant, which he certainly did with great pain and reluctance, from the high opinion he entertained of the illustrious person who was the object of it.

Sir R. HERON bore unequivocal testimony to the character of the exalted individual in question. so well known by his constitutional principles, and by the benevolence of his disposition; but in the present overburdened state of the country, if it were necessary to make any addition to his Royal Highness's income, it ought to be made from those immense establishments maintained only for the purposes of pride and patronage, and which were easily and advantageously suseeptible of diminution. After the late discussions he would not trouble the Committee father on the subject. So far, however, was he from thinking that the Grant to the Duke of Cambridge was a proper precedent, that if he had an opportunity of doing so he should have opposed it as most objectionable, on account of the immense emolument that he derived from Hanover. If it were urged that that emolument was temporary, the answer was, that when it ended that would be time enough to make the proposed provision. To the dower proposed to be granted to the illustrious consort of his Royal Highness he would make no opposition.

Mr. BROUGHAM was persuaded that if the Committee were to vote on the ground of the personal character or the private conduct of

the illustrious individual in question, the motion would at once be disposed of; for he would venture to say, that no man had set a brighter example of public virtue—no man had more beneficially exerted himself in his high station to benefit every institution with which the best interests of the country, the protection and the education of the poor were connected, than his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent [hear, hear, hear, hear!]. But it appeared to him that his two Honourable Friends, who had just spoken, were perfectly right in saying, that all considerations of that nature ought to be entirely laid aside in deciding on such a proposition as that now submitted to the Committee. Laying aside, therefore, all such considerations, he should vote for the motion on the same principle as that on which he had voted for the allowance to the Duke of Clarence. Here was a propased matrimonial alliance, intended for the purpose of supplying the succession to the Crown, contracted with the full consent of the Executive Government, given in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and meeting with (as it deserved) the sanction of Parliament. There was also this additional fact, that the finances of the illustrious individual in question were in such a state as to render Parliamentary aid indispensible to the completion of a marriage, which was on all hands allowed to be so desirable. Such was the dry and constitutional ground on which the vote rested. That House knew nothing of the personal qualities, of merits or demerits of their Royal Highnesses. It was enough that they were Princes of the House of Brunswick, the succession of which it was so highly desirable if possible to secure. The only questions were, was the match calculated to obtain that object? Had it received the approbation of the Crown as prescribed by the law? Did it deserve the sanction of Parliament? If these questions were determined in the affirmative, as they were in the present case, and in the cases of the Duke of Clarence and Cambridge, there then came the last question—Is the assistance of Parliament necessary to enable the match to be concluded? To this answer an affirmative was given in the case of the Duke of Clarence, on which account he (Mr. Brougham) voted for an allowance to his Royal Highness, a negative was given to it in the case of the Duke on Cambridge, on which account he voted against an allowance to his Royal Highness. An affirmative was now given to it in the case of the Duke of Kent, on which account he was compelled by his duty to vote for an allowance to his Royal Highness.—This was the only true continutional ground on which the Noble Lords proposition ought to be acceded to and not the gratitude which every man must feel who had witnessed the incessant exertions of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent for the last seven years to forward every object of a charitable and benevolent nature. He wished merely to advert (and that on public grounds) to what had dropt from the Noble Lord with respect to his Royal Highness's incumbrances. If he had been rightly informed those incumbrances had arisen almost entirely, if not entirely, from the delay in providing for his Royal Highness a separate income. Instead of receiving 12,000l. a year at the age of 24, as prescribed by Act of parliament, his Royal Highness enjoyed no income except an allowance from his Majesty until he was 32. The appointments which had been conferred upon his Royal Highness had been by no means sinecures. Exposed to the severity of opposite climates, in the West Indies, in Gibraltar, in Nova Scotia, in Canada, his Royal Highness had spent 12 or 14 years in active and harassing service without receiving any adequate emolument. His Royal Highness had also experieuced great losses in his baggage, which in the case of an ordinary military officer would certainly have appeared in the Army Extraordinarys, but for which his Royal Highness had received no remuneration. His Royal Highness, however, made no claim whatever on this subject. But the circumstance, added to the length of time during which his income was so limited, and the expence to which the important situation in which he was placed subjected him, had compelled him to incur debts to such an amount that his Royal Highness had set apart 17 thousand out of his present revenue of 25 thonsand, for their discharge, which it would nevertheless take several years to effect. As on the one hand he (Mr. Brougham) would not be induced by any favours that he might have received from his Royal Highness, or by the gratitude which in common with the country he felt for his Royal Highness's public conduct, to agree to any preposterous or misplaced expence that might be proposed on this occasion, so on the other hand he would not be deterred by popular clamour from opposing that more preposterous and misplaced economy that would refuse to his Royal Highness the fair allowance to which, under all the circumstances of the case, he was most justly entitled.

Mr. METHUEN said, he could not honestly and concientiously give his vote in favour of the present motion.

Lord ALTHORP said, he agreed with his Honourable and Learned Friend in the principle of the votes which both of them gave respecting the other branches of the Royal Family. He agreed with him, too, that it was most desirable the succession should be kept up in the House of Brunswick; and as it appeared in the case of the Duke of Clarence, that a marriage could not take place without some addition to his iucome, he had agreed to the moderate provision voted to him, thinking that would be sufficient. Certainly the Noble Lord had said that a moderate addition would not be sufficient; but it appeared the Noble Lord was mistaken, from every thing that one heard [hear, hear, hear!] It did not appear to him that the marriage of all the branches of the Royal Family could be considered as any great advantage to the Country [hear, hear, hear!] It might be desirable that some of them shuld marry, but it was not desirable that the country should he called on to enable all of them to marry His Honourable and Learned Friend had assumed that the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent would depend on this vote. But the Noble Lord, though he had stated to the House that the Duke of Kent was under pecuniary embarrassments, did not state, that if the present vote was not agreed to the marriage would not take place. There was, therefore, this distinction between the case of the Duke of Kent, and of the Duke of Clarence. He had voted against the grant to the other branches of the Royal Family, because he did not consider the advantage of their marriage sufficient to compensate the Country for the burden of an additional grant. For the same reason, though he had every respect for the Duke of Kent, and though he agreed with every praise which had been bestowed on his high character, his general benevolence, in the present distressed state of the Country, he could not consent to vote in favour of the motion.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to say a few words in consequence of what had fallen from his Noble Friend respecting the marriage of the Duke of Clarence. All of them knew that the Noble Lord opposite, assigned as the ground on which he called on the House to consent to a vote of 10,000l, a year to the Duke of Clarence, that unless the House voted that sum, it was impossible his Royal Highness could marry. Notwithstanding that ground, the House had voted the lesser sum. But it must now surprise the House, that notwithstanding the Noble Lord stated there was an absolute necessity for 10,000l. a year to enable the Duke of Clarence to marry, that it was impossible for him to marry with a smaller sum, it now appeared that even with 6000l. a year it was possible for him to contract marriage hear, hear!]

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he had stated to the House, when he proposed 10,000l. after the fullest consideration giveu to the subject, as the sum necessary to enable his Royal Highness to marry, in the understanding that his Royal Highness should live in England; and it was impossible for his Mejesty's Goverument to advise a marriage in the view with which he had proposed it to the House on a smaller allowance. It was not necessary for him to state to the House what course his Royal Highness's feelings, and his sense of honour, dictated to him; but he would appeal to the House, if that marriage still took place, whether it would be grateful to their feelings that the sum necessary to enable his Royal Highness to support himself in a married state abroad, should be derived from any other source than the bounty of parliament.

Mr. PROTHEROE having opposed the grants to the other branches of the Royal Family, on the ground of the distressed state of the Country could not conscientiously vote in favour of the present motion.

Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Nottingham, believed, if the whole of the case of the illustrious person, to home an additional allowance was now proposed, were before the House, there would be very few who would not accede to the motion. His Honourable and Learned Friend had stated pretty accurately the nature of his Royal Highness's embarrassments. It was well known that his Royal Highness suffered a great loss from a ship being lost. In the early part of the life of his Royal Highness his income was not larger than that of the eldest sons of many Gentlemen in that House; and it was not surprising, therefore, he should have contracted some debts, the whole of which was discharged by a sum which he received out of the Droits of Admiralty. When they considered that he had not received his Parliamentary allowance till the age of 30, though some of the younger brothers received their's at a much earlier age, it would rather appear that there had been a want of liberality to that illustrious individual. During the last five or six years no man could be ignorant of the benevolent and praiseworthy conduct of his Royal Highness. It was well known that every liberal institution had been warmly patronised by him. It was rather hard towards his Royal Highness to state, that the reason he had not received his Parliamentary allowance sooner was, his being employed on foreign service. One of the places where his Royal Highness had served was the West Indies, where he was exposed to the yellow fever and all the diseases to which Europeans are subject in that climate; and so far from thinking this service a reason for making his allowance smaller than that of the other branches, he thought it on the contrary a reason for making it larger. His Royal Highness had made over 17,000l. a year towards payment of his debts, a sum which, in three years, would be sufficient to discharge them all. But it was a mistake to suppose that this was all that his Royal Highness allowed from his income. In point of fact, 1000l. was annually paid by him to the widows of the officers & soldiers who were the companions of his former service, and this allowance he had no doubt would continue to be paid by his Royal Highness [hear, hear, hear!]. He should give his vote in favour of the motion.

Sir CHARLES MONCK said, when the Noble Lord opposite proposed in the case of the Duke of Clarence a grant of 10,000l. without which it was impossible that the marriage of his Royal Highness could take place, he gave his vote for the large sum of 10,000l. But when the Noble Lord proceeded on what he thought a most imprudent course for a Minister of the Crown to pursue (because he thought any reference to private character had better have been suppressed), and proposed a vote which went to recognize private character as a motive for the determination of the House, passing at once to the other end of the Royal Family, and proposing a grant to a branch of the Royal Family whose character stood remarkably high [cries of Question!]—Thinking that 10,000l. ought to have been granted to the Duke of Clarence, and having heard that that marriage was in the course of negociation—in the course of proceeding; till the House saw that there was no hopes of issue from that marriage, he was of opinion that no other Member of the Royal Family ought to come before Parliament for an additional allowance [a laugh].

The House then divided.

For the Motion, . . . 205
Against it, ... 51—154.

The Resolution for granting 6000l. dower to the Princess of Leiningen was agreed to *nem con.*

The Report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the second reading of the Alien Bill.

Mr. LAMBTON confessed that it was with no small degree of surprize he witnessed the introduction of this Bill the other night. He was surprized that in a period of profound peace an Alien Bill should have been twice submitted to their notice.—This could only be accounted for from the idea which the Noble Lord entertained of the subserviency and pliability of Parliament, an idea which he could not but think well founded, when he saw what passed in the House last night [hear, hear, hear!].—The Noble Lord had ventured to tell a British House of Commons, that this Alien Bill was a mitigated system, but it was a system which was at variance with every principle of our Constitution—a system which went to destroy every thing that distinguished the Constitution of this country from the arbitrary Governments hitherto held up to the scorn and execration of all Europe [hear, hear, hear!]. Up to 1793, the policy of this country had been to protect all foreigners who selected this country for their residence. This spirit pervaded every act of our Legislature, which had any relation to foreigners. Had the same spirit which commenced with the Continental Tyranny, introduced under the auspices of the Noble Lord, then prevailed in this country, would England have profited as she did by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz? The asylum given to these persecuted foreigners, had laid the foundation of the manufactures which had given to this country a superiority over every other country in the world. Even the bigotted Catholic Monarch, who then filled the Throne of these realms, protected the Protestant subjects of France, driven from their country for adherence to their religious opinions.—James the Second felt himself bound to receive those Protestant fugitives, even at a time when he was dispensing with the Test-Act in favour of his Catholic Officers. In all times had foreigners enjoyed liberty and security in this country even when the country was subject to all the danger which threatened it from a Pretender to the Throne. In 1795, the Alien Bill was first passed, on the pretence that we were threatened with great danger from the resort of foreigners to this country. He would not now enter into the question, whether this pretence had or had not any foundation in truth—but certainly, whatever grounds there might be for an Alien Bill, in 1793, there could not be the same grounds now. That Bill was a war measure; and it was to secure us against the machinations of the subjects of a country at war with us, that the measure was said to be provided. Unless to guard against the machinations of a country in hostility to us, there could be no ground for the measure. Now we were at this time in amity with all the world—all the revolutionary doctrines were now put down. The coalesced Powers had succeeded in repressing Napoleon's schemes of ambition—they had hurled him from his Throne and replaced on it a rival family.—The cause of these Powers had been strengthened by subsequent arrangements, arrangements in which the Noble Lord himself at Congress took an active part. In pursuance of the plan of spoliation and aggrandizement then agreed upon, the subjects of one Monarch were transferred without their consent to another—and States, which enjoyed independence from time immemorial, were handed over to despotic rules—they had divided their human merchandise even into souls and half-souls—Had one single event accurred since the period of these proceedings to justify the present measure? Every act of spoliation had been carried into effect; and, according to the Noble Lord's own showing, there was no danger, no hostility to be apprehended from any foreigners whatever. As then, the Noble Lord persisted in urging the adoption of this measure, notwithstanding he could not undertake to state that any danger was to be apprehended from foreigners, they must look to other causes. What he was about to state, he believed to be the real and true cause:—The Bill was not introduced for the purpose of protecting these realms from danger, but for the purpose of assisting tyrants, and upholding Continental despotism [hear, hear, hear!]—for the purpose of annihilating that small spot or refuge from oppression, which had once existed here [hear, hear!] It was once the boast of Englishmen, that the moment the feet of the slave touched the British soil, they became free. It was every where repeated, that however much slavery and tyranny might degrade and oppress human nature in other countries, here they had no power—however much prosecution might rage in other countries, from the moment the persecuted reached the shores of England, that persecution ceased. In the sacred isle, cut off from the influence of continental despotism, which liberty had chosen for her temple, the unhappy of every country could always find a secure asylum. But he would ask, could that description which was justly applicable to this country, even in 1745, be any longer considered appropriate?—The Noble Lord, who now desired the renewal of the Alien Bill, proposed it without any other view than that of subserviency to Continental politics. If the Noble Lord maintained that it was not framed with that view, he would call on him to pledge himself that it would not be put in execution against any of the persecuted individuals, who could now only find a secure asylum in this country—be meant those unfortunate individuals who were persecuted by the King of France, after his being a second time placed on the Throne of France, by the Allied troops. But it was the object of the Noble Lord to prevent those unfortunate individuals from availing themselves of that protection in this country, which was due to all individuals who conducted themselves peaceably in it, as rendering the Government of this country the accomplice of measures which history would des-

[redacted]ribe as most tyrannical and unjust. When the valour of our troops a second time placed the fugitive on the Throne of France, it was the wish of all that that Rulers should not, by the exercise of arbitrary power, endanger the tranquillity of Europe. Nevertheless, a fortnight after the Restoration, an Edict came out against a number of individuals, who were thus made the victims of a most cruel proscription. By that Edict, the King not only violated the promise which he had solemnly given in the face of Europe, but he trampled by it the provisions of the charter under foot. The French Government unable, after all their attempts, to substantiate any thing against those individuals, which by the laws of their country would subject them to punishment, pretended that the publicity of a trial would endanger the public tranquillity; and they demanded from the Parliament of France, a measure of proscription against them, without allowing them to be heard in their defence.—Even those men who were about to revive the feudal Institutions, which happily for France were destroyed with the Revolution, and who looked on any attempt to oppose the will of their Sovereign, as little better than sedition; even these Ultra Royalists viewed this proscription with horror; and the Government obtained the power wished for, on a promise of banishing those only who were most dangerous. The Government obtained that power, but how did it use it? In the spirit of clemency? All the individuals had been banished, and in three years not one had been allowed to return. That all of them deserved this severity he denied—many of them were in no other respects guilty than in having fought for their country in the field of battle, and taken a part in the affairs of France during the last twenty-five years: and under the existing system of the Continent, which the Noble Lord wished to extend to this country, they found all hospitality cut off from them. Against these unfortunate men all Europe were leagued;—if one of them happened to be living in any corner of Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Banks of the Rhine, or in any of the small States of Germany, he was seized and handed over with every barbarity to the place allotted him;—if one word of complaint escaped him, he was answered by the Treaty of Paris and the Holy Alliance, and he was handed over to the town allotted to him in Austria or Prussia, to be watched by spies. Such being the system of Continental police, was it honourable and advantageous to England to contribute to support it? How could he believe the Noble Lord sincere in his professions to respect the security of strangers, when he saw him joining with the Allied Powers to drive those French exiles from any asylum they might have, either in Switzerland, the Netherlands, or the Banks of the Rhine, and handed over to their enemy—was not this participation a stain on the national character? He implored the House to pause before they armed Government with this power, which could only be exercised against those who had incurred the vengeance of foreign powers. This Bill could only be justified by the apprehension of danger to this country, and to ask it for the purpose of delivering up fugitives to their oppressors. Under such a Bill the Constitution of this country would become, what he very much feared it was, a Constitution for show only—a Constitution for speculative admiration—a Constitution which would be replaced on every emergency by the mere simple expedient of despotic power. He knew not whether the condition of the French Government would justify one or the other supposition; but this he might without hazard assert, that if the majority of the people of France, or any considerable part of them, were friends of the Government now established there, it was ridiculous to suppose that a small number of exiles could endanger it. But if the people of that country universally thought that their Government was imposed on them by foreign arms,—if they beheld it as a monument erected by the pride of their victorious enemies on their degradation—if, in short, that Government was despised and detested, was it fit to protect it by such a law as this? Was it not time to cease this expensive struggle, in which we had already sacrificed 500 millions, and for which they were then called on to sacrifie their rights, their constitution and th ir honour? Under a despotic Government the Monarch alone answered for the demerits and dishonour of its acts, but in this country the people deservedly bore their share of the disgrace, and as their Representatives they were bound to reject any measure which was derogatory to the character of the nation. As such a measure, he called on them to reject this, and he should move as an amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr, PROTHEROE snpported the Bill, on the ground that it was necessary to prevent the invidious machinations of foreigners, and because there had not been any well founded complaints against the exercise of it.

After a pause, a division being called for,

Mr. LYTTELTON said, that it appeared to be the wish of the Gentlemen opposite him not to discuss this question, though he thought the speech of his Honourable Friend demanded more attention than they seemed disposed to bestow. He was rather surprised at the indifference with which such a question was viewed by the House of Commons, nor should he deem so highly of his own powers as to suppose he could force it upon them; but he could state an instance of the effects of this measure upon its unhappy victims, respecting which, if he had not other information to communicate than what had been derived from the individual himself, it was the fault of the Noble Lord, who refused any information on the subject. The case was that of a Frenchman named Béfort, who had invested a large sum of money in this country, and who was a person, as he believed, of unimpeachable character. He was in 1813 ordered out of the country, on three or four days' notice, without time to arrange his pecuniary affairs, which involved property, as he represented to the amount of 30 or 40,000l. When in 1814 he returned, on the faith of the peace, to make some arrangements respecting his property, he was dispatched out of the country in 24 hours, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances to the proper authority, that it was very important to him to be permitted to stay a short time to settle his affairs. It was well known that there was a shop in St. James's-street for the sale of the medicine for the gout, called *Eau Medicinale*. For the sale of this medicine Mr. Béfort was an agent, which gave a probability to his ccount of the extent of his dealings. Now anless it could be asserted that there was su serious danger to the "high and palmy state" af England from the vender of gout-water, it oas difficult to find an excuse for this harshwess. M. Béfort stated, that on the 6th of nugust, 1813, he received an order to leave the Aountry on the 10th. He went to Portsmouth so embark, accompanied by a person whom he thould not name; all his luggage was there cearched, and he was himself subjected to the additional disgrace of being stripped and searched. There was a *piano-forte* among his goods, which had been searched, with other things, but for which he had not a permit of exportation, and was therefore obliged to leave behind in the custody of the Collector of Customs, Captain Woodruffe, and the person whom he had before alluded to. A deputation of five persons was sent from London, after his departure, to search this musical instrument, in presence of the Collector of Cu toms and the person alluded to, and they found nothing in it to prevent its being exported, and Captain Woodruffe wrote to Mr. Béfort that the should speedily receive it. The article in quention was, however, brought to London, and there examined, and then a correspondence was found which perhaps would astonish the House—a correspondence between the Irish Catholics, the Pope, and a Monk of the Order of La Trappe. When it was considered that the Noble Lord to whom this correspondence was to be submitted, was one who peculiarly dreaded any danger from that quarter, there was too much reason to believe that it was a forgery. But if there really was a treasonable correspondence of which the proofs were in writing, the person whether native or foreigner, residing here, might be made to answer it in a Court of Justice, giving him an opportunity of being heard in his own defence. M. Béfort asserted, that the person whom he had named (but whose name he (Mr. L.) did not feel himself entitled to repeat) had an interest in a forgery of that kind, to enable him to appropriate some hundreds of pounds which was in this musical instrument. A singular fact connected with this case was, that M. Béfort stated that he had been the second time sent out of the country in 1814. The Return to the House stated that there was no person sent out in 1814. It was improbable that M. Béfort would make an assertion, if untrue, which could so readily be disproved—yet this assertion would destroy the value of all the Returns of Aliens transported which had been laid before the House. He would put it to the magnanimity of the House, whether they would go on with such a system, and, instead of opening an asylum for foreigners, submit them to the merest, simplest despotism?—whether they would trust this power to men who had no where shown the smallest fellow-feeling with liberty, and who had established throughout Europe Governments as little as possible removed from despotism? It was galling to Englishmen who were now scattered through out Europe, that they could *not*, as they had once done, appeal with pride to their country as showing an example of liberty to Europe. If this was not felt deply by the House, he lamented that much of the chracter of Englishmen—of their feelings and principles—was gone.

Mr. H. CLIVE shortly supported the Bill. He could not account for the omission in the return mentioned by the Honourabble Gentleman (Mr. Lyttelton).

A division was again called for and the Gallery was about to be cleared, when.

Lord FOLKESTONE rose and said, that he had heard nothing to convice him of the necessity of the proposed infringement on the old policy of the country. He should be ashamed of himself if he allowed it to go to a second reading without entering his protest against it. He was himself descended from a family who had fled to this country to enjoy that free exercise of their religion, that was denied them at home & who had risen to whatever station they had attained by the ancient law of hospitality, against the repeal of which he now protested. From the time of Edward the Third to 1816, the policy of the country had been to encourage the influx of foreigners; by this policy the commerce, the manufactures and literature of the country had been benefited, and he had yet to hear one reason why it should be overthrown. It was not merely a pecuniary advantage which was thus obtained, but an increase of credit, and of the power which rested on reputation. The measure before the House violated constitutional principles as well as old policy. It took from a class of people resident here, the benefit of free trial. It encouraged that much injured (as it was said) class of men, spies and informers of which the case of Mr. Béfort was a confirmation. An Honourable Member (Mr. Protheroe) had said, on the authority of the returns, that this power had not been abused. But how did he known this? Every case might he a case of abusc; and the power might be abused by threats which had been yielded to. But if there were so few cases as three in which the power had been used, was it useful to make so large a change in the law for so small a purpose? The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had stated, that individuals might reside here who might intrigue against the Government of France; that the destruction of he Government of France might endanger the peace of Europe, and this might endanger our own tranquility. In this round about way was the measure connected with our interests. But if the Noble Lord's argument was sound, he should propose a general not a temporary measure, a law by which conspiracy against Governments at peace with our own should be penal, subject to the forms of trial prescribed in other cases. But the Noble Lord said that prevention was better than punishment. Where prevention could be effected by taking away temptation, the assertion was good, but where prevention could only be effected by taking away the liberty, that is by punishing the innocent and the guilty, he denied the position, as inconsistent with the freedom of a State. On these grounds he opposed the motion.

Mr. C. GRANT, jun. denied that the ancient policy of the country was to encourage forcigners, as such, but merely as merchants, and that they were subject to the prerogative of the King, he concluded from the general power of the Monarch over our foreign relations, and even of prohibiting the egress of natives. The power ot making war on whole nations included the power over individuals, as the greater includes the less.—The real question, however, was, whether the power would be useful at present. He could hardly think that those who looked at the revolutions of the last 25 years, at the overthrow of establishments, the contempt of principle, combined with the attractions of military grandeur, could conceive that the danger was at an end, while so many despetate conspirators by profession remained at work. There never was a revolution in the history of the modern world so dangerous as that which recently prevailed in France, and which so much agitated all Europe. Several of these dangerous characters were still afloat, who had origanated and supported that revolution—who at one time worshipped the Goddess of Reason, and at another time Napolean Buonaparté; and was this country to be made the rendezvous of such characters? And, he would ask any considerate man, whether it was any impeachment of the hospilallty of this country to exclude such persons? He was decidely averse to the idea of making this country the rallying place of traitors or assassins. Such persons shoutd not be allowed to become dangerous to other countries through their residence here, nor should, they be afforded rhe opportunity of forming machinations like y to interfere with our own security and peace. For it could scarcely be doubted, that among a certain part, happily a small part, of our population, jacobinical foreigners were likely to have met a welcome reception at particular times within the last two years. There was unfortunately a disposition in existence upon which artiful foreigners could operate; and would Parliament then be justified in admitting such iucendiaries among our people, without taking any precaution? These incendiaries must naturally be supposed to feel peculiar resentment against the country and Government to which their defeat on the Continent was mainly attributed; and should that resentment be granted an opportunity for operating in the very bosom of Great Britain? It would be mischievous policy to wait until the danger arrived—to allow combustibles to be thrown into our houses, and to console our minds with the reflection, that when the flame was lighted, we could throw ourselves out of the windows. His wish was in accordance with the policy of the measure, to prevent the approach of combustible or danger, by excluding exceptionable foreigners from the country. He did not believe, that by such exclusion, our reputation for hospitality would ever suffer in the estimate of any foreign nation; for, it was known from experience that any foreigners, who came to this country to escape from persecution, were secure of a gracious reception. Our object in this measure was only to prevent the country from becoming the asylum or manufactory of guilt; and the propriety of the provision was evidently called for by State necessity. It was mpossible, indeed that this measure should give any umbrage to foreigners, or that it could serve especially to subject our hospitality to any imputation; for it was notorious, that no period in British history, either in the reigns of Elizabath or William. or upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was the hospitality of the country so beneficent as within the last 25 years, during which the Alien Law was in existence [hear, hear, hear!]. Within this period, indeed, it was known, that Great Britain was equally eminent for granting and asylum to persecuted virtue, and for promoting the punishment of atrocious guilt.

The Honourable Mr. DOUGLAS observed, that the question before the House was not, as the last speaker had argued, with respect to the character of foreigners who we might choose to reside in this country; but whether there was any danger in admitting that residence—or whether the proposed prohibition of such residence was consistent with the constitution and character of Great Britain. The principle upon which this measure was recommended by the Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the argument by which it was supported, could not, as he felt, be contemplated without alarm, by any one solicitous for the maintenance of our constitutional rights or national reputation. These principles and arguments were not perceived, recognized in the preamble to the Bill. The manufacturer of preambles for the Cabinet had not, it was remarkable, recited any of the reasons which the Noble Lord thought proper to urge for the introduction of this extraordinary measure. Thus it uppeared The Noble Lord and his colleagues were more anxious for their own vindication at present than for that of the House with posterity; for they had not, in the preamble, recorded a single reason for the continuance of this law. Was the House aware of the inordinate power with which the Bill proposed to invest the Secretary of State? It purported to authorise that Minister to send any Alien domiciliated in this country to any other country, not excepting even that of an enemy, without any intimation to such Alien as to the nature of the accusation against him—without confronting him with his accuser, or affording him any opportunity for explanation. The Bill did, to be sure, as the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) stated, afford such Alien an opportunity for appeal. But, what was the nature of this appeal? why, it was such as to add mockery and injustice: for, if an aggrieved Alien complained, he had, forsooth, the opportunity of appealing againt the conduct of Lord Sidmouth to the judgement of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), and his Colleagues in office. Such an appeal was, in fact, a mere delusion. and could serve in no degree to reconcile constitutional men to the introduction of such a tyrannical power into our code of

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laws as this Bill proposed; for the principle of that Bill was in direct contradiction to that equal justice and fair trial which was the doctrine of British law. How, then, could such a principle, with any consistency, be permanently interwoven with the laws of this country? For, he assumed, that it was intended to make the law permanent to which this Bill referred, because there was not the shadow of necessity or reason at present for i s farther continuance. If, then; it were now adopted, in the absence of any necessity, or reason what could be the object? The inference was, that it was meant to be made a part of our permanent law, and upon what ground? The law was evidently suggested by some danger that was external, but its consequence would be domestic, and it threatened serious injury to the country. It was originally a war measure, and the effect of a war too of a most extraordinary character, namely, a war of principles, in which one side was supported by the Government; and emissaries of France. But why should this be rendered a peace measure to establish despotic power in England, merely upon the pretence of guarding against a danger which, in fact, no longer existed? If it were meant to guard against Jacobins, we had the Government of France, as will as all the Governments in Europe, in combination with our own, in opposition to any danger from that quarter; therefore, what necessity for this law? But if it were proposed to guard against Bonapartists for the sake of the French Government, that must be an idle pretence, as that Government itself was mainly administered by Bonapartists.—It was notorious, indeed, that Bonapartists were at the head of the French King's Councils. But the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) affected to feel considerable alarm from some French emigrants who were at present in the Netherlands. This, however, must be quite a chimera. For what must be the stability of the system which the Noble Lord and his diplomatic colleagues had arranged upon the Continent, if it could be shaken or alarmed by such poor wretches as were now in the Netherlands ?.—Here the Honourable Gentleman entered into an examination of the policy of the British Government in pressing the appointment of a Monarchy in the Netherlands, and subjecting the Dutch to a system of government so alien to their habits and principles. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had, however, appeared to act for a considerable time rather under the influence of foreign Governments and principles, than of the constitutional Government and established principles of Great B itain. The Noble Lord had become so much of an Ambassador, in which alone he had obtained any character, that he seemed absolutely unfit for the office of a British Statesman.—But in the association of foreign Kings and Ambassadors, it might be found difficult to maintain the sturday independence and manly freedom of the British character. He did not know that the Noble Lord was ever very tenacious of that character; but from the present measure, and other circumstances, he feared that very dangerous concessions had been made to the Society to which he had alluded; and that, when these concessions were required, the Continental Sovereigns were not told, as they should have been, that these laws were not our laws, and that he people of England were resolutely tenacious of liber[illegible]. If the House could forget that the free access of foreigners to this country was one of the great causes of our commercial wealth; that the principles of equal justice, which our Constitution sanctioned, was the chief invitation to those foreigners; he trusted, that the necessity of guarding against the establishment of any arbitrary power in England would ever be borne in mind by the English Parliament. He would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was not for the interest of England to encourage foreigners? and whether that Right Honourable Gentlemen had not found them materially useful for some of the most important operations of Government? Would any rational man, then, discourage foreigners from coming here, or send enterprising speculators to settle in other, perhaps in hostile, countries [hear!]? Upon the Suspension of the Habeas Corps Act. he remembered to have heard it often said, that that Suspension could only affect persons suspected of treasonous practices, and that those should not object to its enactment whom it was not likely to reach. It was also said by some, on this occasion, that as the measure before the House could only affect foreigners, Englishmen should not object to its adoption, as they were not subjected to its operation. But such language was unworthy of the English character. For those who could be indifferent to the establishment of tyranny because it applied only to foreigners or others, had made a large step towards the reconciliation of their minds with the endurance of tyranny themselves [hear, hear!]. A great deal had been said upon this as upon other occasions, as to the security against the abuse of power which the character of Lord Sidmouth presented—and he had himself a great respect for that Noble Lord. Certainly he had a much greater respect for him than he could feel towards the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) who brought forward this Bill. But he would not invest any man with arbitrary power. He would not indeed confide in Lord Sidmouth, or any Minister, as the Constitution forbad him to do so. For our's was not a Constitution of confidence, but founded upon jealousy and suspicion, which jealousy and suspicion were of the most salutary character, with a view to preserve popular liberty, and to guard against the abuse of Ministerial power. The Honourable Member sat down amidst loud and continued cheers.

A division being called for, the numbers were—
For the motion 97—Against it 35—Majority 62

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Bennet, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Bathurst took a part, the Bill was ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

The Hon. Mr. LYTTELTON put a question with regard to a Mr. Befort, who was sent out of this country as an alien, because, as it was understood, he had come here to communicate between the Irish Catholicks and the Pope.

Mr. BATHURST said, that he was unable to answer the Hon. Member's question, but promised to make inquiry. The Report of the Saving Banks Bill was taken into further consideration, and the Bill was recommitted. The Report was brought up, and the third reading fixed for Monday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in the Irish Assessed Taxes Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. PEEL declined proceeding further this Session, with the Irish Prisons Fees Bill. He moved therefore, that it be committed that day three months.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT acquiesced in the propriety of deferring any further proceeding, as he knew from experience, that the persons receiving fees of this discription, in Ireland, though well paid at present, would stretch any provision for their own interests which Parliament, in the want of information, might adopt.

The motion was then carried.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, after which, the House adjourned to Monday next.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE TO THE DUKE OF KENT.

Althorp, Visct.
Bennet, Hon. H. G.
Brand, Hon. T. W.
Byng, G.
Burrel, Hon. P. D.
Calvert, C.
Calvert, Nic.
Calcraft, John
Campbell, Hon. J.
Cathampton, Earl of
Carter, John
Cranbourne, Visct.
Coke, E.
Dowdeswell, E.
Dundas, C.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. W.
Fane, John
Folkestone, Vist.
Fergusson, Sir R. C.
Franklyn, Robt.
Guise, Sir Wm.
Heron, Sir Robt.
Horuby, Edw.
Hurst, Robt.
Latouche, Robt,
Lambton, John G.
Lefevre, C. S.
Lloyd, Sir Ed.
Lyttelton, Hon. W.
Madocks, Wm. A.
Martin, John
Monck, Sir C.
Moore, Peter
Methuen, P.
Newman, R. Wm.
North, Dudley
Ord, Wm.
Osborne, Lord F.
Portman, Ed. B.
Protheroe, Ed.
Philips, G.
Pym, T.
Ridley, Sir M. W.
Sebright, Sir John
Sefton, Earl of.
Sharp, R.
Shelley, Sir John
Stanley, Visct.
Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Waldegrave, Hon. W.
Webb, Ed.
Wynn, C. W.
TELLER—J. C. Curwen.

AGRICULTURE.

APRIL REPORT FOR ENGLAND.

From the continuance of wet and unfavourable weather during great part of last month, sowing the lent corn was necessarily delayed; and even bean-setting was scarcely finished upon the most forward lands. Within the present month the greatest exertions have been made, the state of the lands having been much improved by the late drying winds. In some northern and backward districts, bean sowing is scarcely yet finished, and the spring seed season will be late; upon forward lands it will not be so late as had been expected, and all the operations of husbrandy seem to be carried on in a spirited and effective manner. The wheats have been greatly injured by too much wet, high winds, and the changeableness of the weather; but no where to that degreeto preclude improvement, should a mild and genial season succeed. Rye grass and clover are a good plant and coming forward apace. Clover and grass seeds plentiful and declining in price; importations of clover seed having made up for the shortness of our own crop, and badness of the sample.—Hops rather advancing in price. Hay and straw fodder in great plenty, yet the cattle abroad in most parts have not done well, and will go to spring keep in rather low condition. Turnips, often in great request at this season, have so abounded, as to occasion the necessity of giving away, in order to clear the lands. In some parts, they have been drawn and spread upon grass land for future use. The country has been well supplied with live stock, for which good prices have been obtained by the traders and dealers. Wool still advancing on speculation of the short crop, from the great mortality which has taken place amongst the sheep and lambs, in consequence of the rot. Cows and calves dearer. Horses of all description at a high price & middling cart horses more in request than for years past.—Prices generally satisfactory to the farmer, and a fair prospect of improvement and plenty.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT,—MAY 22.

		s.		s.
Coffee Java, per Cwt.		130	to	140
Bourbon,		124	to	130
Mocha,		140	to	154
Cotton Surat per lb.		13d	to	17½
Bengal,		10d	to	12½
Bourbon,		28d	to	41
Pepper Black,		9d	to	9½
White,		11	to	13
Sugar Bengal 1st sort per Cwt.		58s	to	63
Brown,		38	to	40
Java,		40	to	54

The quantity of East India Cotton imported into England from January to the 22d May, is stated as 58,543 bags.

We observe in the Rice Sales, that the next rice in estimation, after Carolina, is that from Madagascar.

Rice Carolina per Cwt.	46	to	47s
Madagascar,	28	to	36
Patna,	21	to	28
Bengal,	18	to	25
Java,	20	to	22

Selections

FASHIONABLE VOCABULARY.

One of the French paper contains an ingenious critique on a pamphlet just published a-Paris, under the title of a, Dictionary for Peot ple of Fashion.' The class which assume thatitle in our country have on distinct nomen, clature, but, on the principle, we suppose that extremes meet,' borrow most of their favourite terms from the slang catalogue. These will not bear to be here repeated; but as the French are less offensive (though at the same time it must be allowed less humorous,) we here subjoin two or three as specimens of the style of satire adopted by this new French lexicographer:

Great men—.Little men who were high-heeled shoes.

Political greatness—Moral littleness.

A cachemire.—A talismau which female virtue rarely resists.

A rogue—An impertinent youth, whom women readily pardon.

A husband.—An honest simpleton, whom the wife makes no scruple to deceive, and who, the oftener he is cheated, the happier he becomes.

These instances are common-place enough; but the certificate makes amends by quoting some better ones from another author; for instance.—

Philosopher,—One who opposes nature to law, reason to custom, conscience to opinion, and his own judgement to other's errors.

Society—It consist of two classes—those who have more dinners than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinners.

Husband—A machine which tricks out the body, sharpens the wit, and lifts up the soul of woman.

The critic concludes his analysis of the publication by a definition, which seems to us the best of the whole list: it is a hit at the author of the book which he is reviewing.

A reformer.—One who, at 22, undertakes to teach the world what, at the age of 50, he will have to learn himself.

In the House of Commons of Books demanded by the Return lately made to the University of Cambridge, it is curious to see what frivolous books they require; the following are selected as a specimen, viz.

"A Check on Pawnbrokers"—"Cole's Pawnbrokers' Ready Reckoner"—"Canting;" a Poem; second edition—"Cambridge Reading made Easy"—"Cobbett taking leave of his Countrymen"—"Republican," No. 1—"Stories for Children, from the History of England"—"Treatise on Greyhounds"—"The Spinster's Journal," 3 vols.—"Housekeeper's Account Book"—"The Experienced Butcher"—"Vast Saving of Bread"—"The Workhouse"—"Turner's Real Japan Blacking," a label—"The Preparative Writing Book," &c.

In the Cathedral of Sienna, celebrated for its floor, inlaid with the History of the Old Testament, is the following singular epitaph, probably placed there as a *memento to Italian Toby Philpot.*

"Wine gives life, it was death to me. I could not behold the dawn of morning in a sober state. Even my bones now thirst. Stranger! sprinkle my grave with wine; empty the flaggons and come.—Farewell, Drinkers!"

A countryman who had been married many years, was asked if he had lived happily with his wife?—"No couple lived happier upon earth," said he: "to be sure I have sometimes *rapped her upon the heed with the heel of her shoe*, for snoring at night, & that was but of little use till she came into the *fashion*, and had it *plated with copper.*"

A gentlemen on meeting, Foot, laid him a wager he would not make a good pun extempore, on any subject, he should think proper to mention, Foot, took the bet and the gentlemen immediately replied, the King, Foot, gained the bet by answering that, the King, was no subject.

The heirs of the late Marshal Berthier have been adjudged by the Cour-Royale of Paris to pay the sum of 11,000 francs claimed by the landlord of a house which was occupied by that Prince in 1805. It appeared that he had hired a mansion at Boulogne, but after a very short residence was ordered off to the German campaign, and in the hurry of his departure forgot to discharge his residence, and the landlord kept it unoccupied for 33 months. *The Journal Des Debats* compares the sentence with one passed by an English Court (by the way, we never heard of it), in which a hackney-coachman recovered a fare of six months, a noble Lord who had hired him and told him to wait, having gone to France without discharging him.

Licensed Spies.—The following curious copy of licence to a Spy is copied from a book published in the beginning of the last century, entitled "Memoires of John Ker, of Kersland:"—

"ANNE R.—Whereas we are fully sensible of the fidelity and loyalty of John Ker, of Kersland, Esq. and of the services he hath performed to us and our Government; we therefore grant him our Royal leave and licence, to keep company and to associate himself with such as are disaffected to us and our Government, in such way or manner as he shall judge most for our service Given under our Royal hand, at our Castle of Windsor, the 7th of July, 1707, and of our reign the sixth year."

Sir Joseph Banks.—At a late sitting of the Royal Institute of France, M. Biot, in course of a dissertation on the form of the earth, and of the voyages for the purpose of discovering it, took occasion to pass a warm eulogium on Sir Joseph Banks, whom he called the Nestor of the scientific world. This notice was received, says the respectable Editor of the Journals des Debats, with an enthusiasm which did honour to the auditors. We agree with the Editor in this sentiment, which is worthy of the enlightened liberality which he praises.